

# Geographic Names of Iceland's Glaciers: Historic and Modern

By Oddur Sigurðsson<sup>1</sup> and Richard S. Williams, Jr.<sup>2</sup>

## Abstract

Climatic changes and resulting glacier fluctuations alter landscapes. In the past, such changes were noted by local residents who often documented them in historic annals; eventually, glacier variations were recorded on maps and scientific reports. In Iceland, 10 glacier place-names are to be found in Icelandic sagas, and one of Iceland's ice caps, **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**, appeared on maps of Iceland published in the 16th century. In the late 17th century, the first description of eight of Iceland's glaciers was written. Therefore, Iceland distinguishes itself in having a more than 300-year history of observations by Icelanders on its glaciers. A long-term collaboration between Oddur Sigurðsson and Richard S. Williams, Jr., led to the authorship of three books on the glaciers of Iceland. Much effort has been devoted to documenting historical glacier research and related nomenclature and to physical descriptions of Icelandic glaciers by Icelanders and other scientists from as far back as the Saga Age to recent (2008) times. The first book, *Icelandic Ice Mountains*, was published by the Icelandic Literary Society in 2004 in cooperation with the Icelandic Glaciological Society and the International Glaciological Society. *Icelandic Ice Mountains*, was a glacier treatise written by Sveinn Pálsson in 1795 and is the first English translation of this important scientific document. *Icelandic Ice Mountains* includes a Preface, including a summary of the history and facsimiles of page(s) from the original manuscript, a handwritten copy, and an 1815 manuscript (without maps and drawings) by Sveinn Pálsson on the same subject which he wrote for Rev. Ebenezer Henderson; an Editor's Introduction; 82 figures, including facsimiles of Sveinn Pálsson's original maps and perspective drawings, maps, and photographs to illustrate the text; a comprehensive Index of Geographic Place-Names and Other Names in the treatise; References, and 415 Endnotes.

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<sup>1</sup>National Energy Authority, Grensásvegi 9, IS-108 Reykjavík, Iceland.

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Geological Survey, Woods Hole Science Center, 384 Woods Hole Road, Woods Hole, MA 02543-1598 U.S.A.

Professional Paper 1746 (this book) is the second of the three books; it is being published in both English and Icelandic editions. This book provides information about all named glaciers in Iceland, historic and modern. Descriptions, with geographic coordinates, and bibliographic citations to all glacier place-names on published maps, books, and scientific articles are included. Maps, oblique aerial photographs, ground photographs, and satellite images document each of the 269 modern named glaciers of Iceland.

The third book, *Glaciers of Iceland*, is Chapter D of the 11-chapter [volume] U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1386-A–K. Chapter D includes a 1:500,000-scale Map of the Glaciers of Iceland; it is a comprehensive historical and modern review and assessment of what is currently known about glaciers in Iceland's eight Regional Glacier Groups from a review of the scientific literature and from analysis of maps and remotely sensed data (ground, airborne, and satellite); topics include geology and geography, climate and climate variability, types of glaciers, history of glacier variation (including the 21 surge-type glaciers), and frequency and magnitude of volcanic and lacustrine jökulhlaups.

## Introduction

The primary objective of writing this book, the second in a series of three on the glaciers of Iceland,<sup>3</sup> was to compile the geographic names of all of the different types of glaciers of Iceland (table 1) and organize the glacier types into eight Regional Glacier Groups (fig. 1). This is a modification of the geographic subdivision of the glacierized regions of Iceland proposed by Rist (1985) (appendix): Vatnajökull Group, Mýrdalsjökull Group, Hofsjökull Group, Langjökull Group, Snæfellsjökull, Vestfjarðajökull, Norðurlandsjökull, and Austfjarðajökull. Tables 2–9, with accompanying maps (figs. 2–9), list all of the modern place-names of Iceland's 269 glaciers in the eight Regional Glacier Groups that are in current use (2008) in Iceland, including 14 ice caps, 2 contiguous ice caps, 109 outlet glaciers, 8 ice-flow basins (**HOFSJÖKULL**), 3 ice streams (**Breiðamerkurjökull**), 55 cirque glaciers, 73 mountain glaciers, and 5 valley glaciers. The 14 named jökulhlaup deposits are listed in table 10, with accompanying map (fig. 10). Jökulhlaup deposits are called “jökull” by local farmers (for example, “Lambajökull” on Mýrdalssandur and “Svartijökull” in the Öræfi district). The 38 named snow patches (54 percent in Norðurland), including many named by Rist (1985), are listed in table 11 and in the Alphabetical List of the Glaciers of Iceland. Figures 11–201 are oblique aerial photographs, ground photographs, and satellite images that illustrate each of Iceland's 269 glaciers. For each glacier place-name used in this book, the preferred modern spelling is shown in bold upper-case letters if an ice cap, and in bold lower-case letters if an outlet glacier or other type of glacier; names of 21 surge-type glaciers are bold and underlined (including two ice streams of **Breiðamerkurjökull**). Seven other possible surge-type glaciers, on the basis of anecdotal evidence, are noted. The 2008 total does not include six named glaciers that have “disappeared” during the second half of the 20th century: three mountain glaciers that melted completely and two tributary outlet glaciers and one outlet glacier that receded into their respective ice caps.

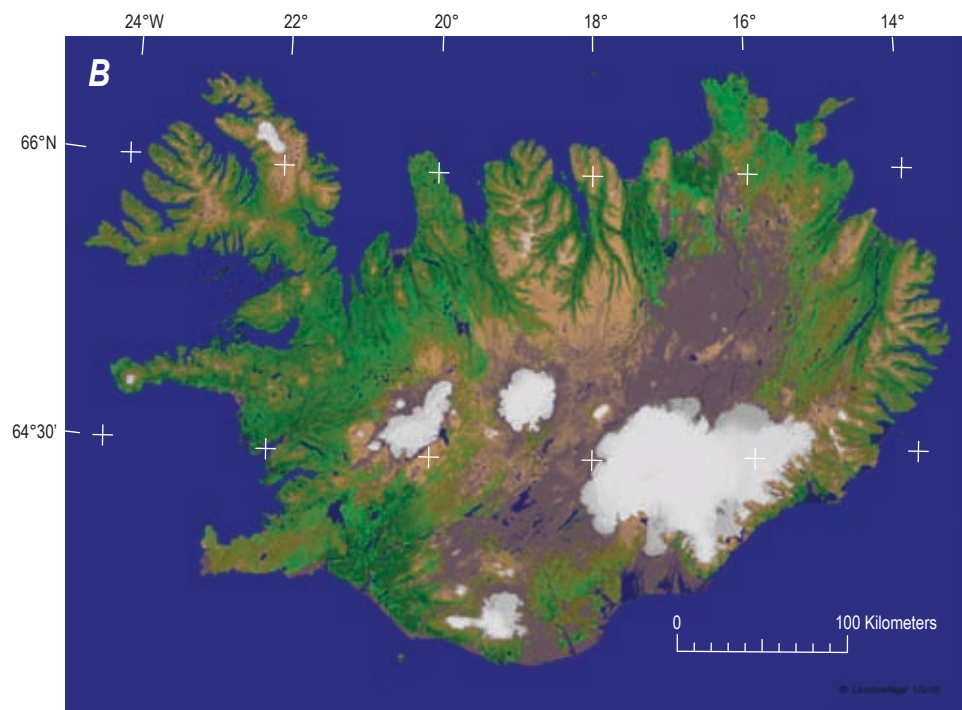
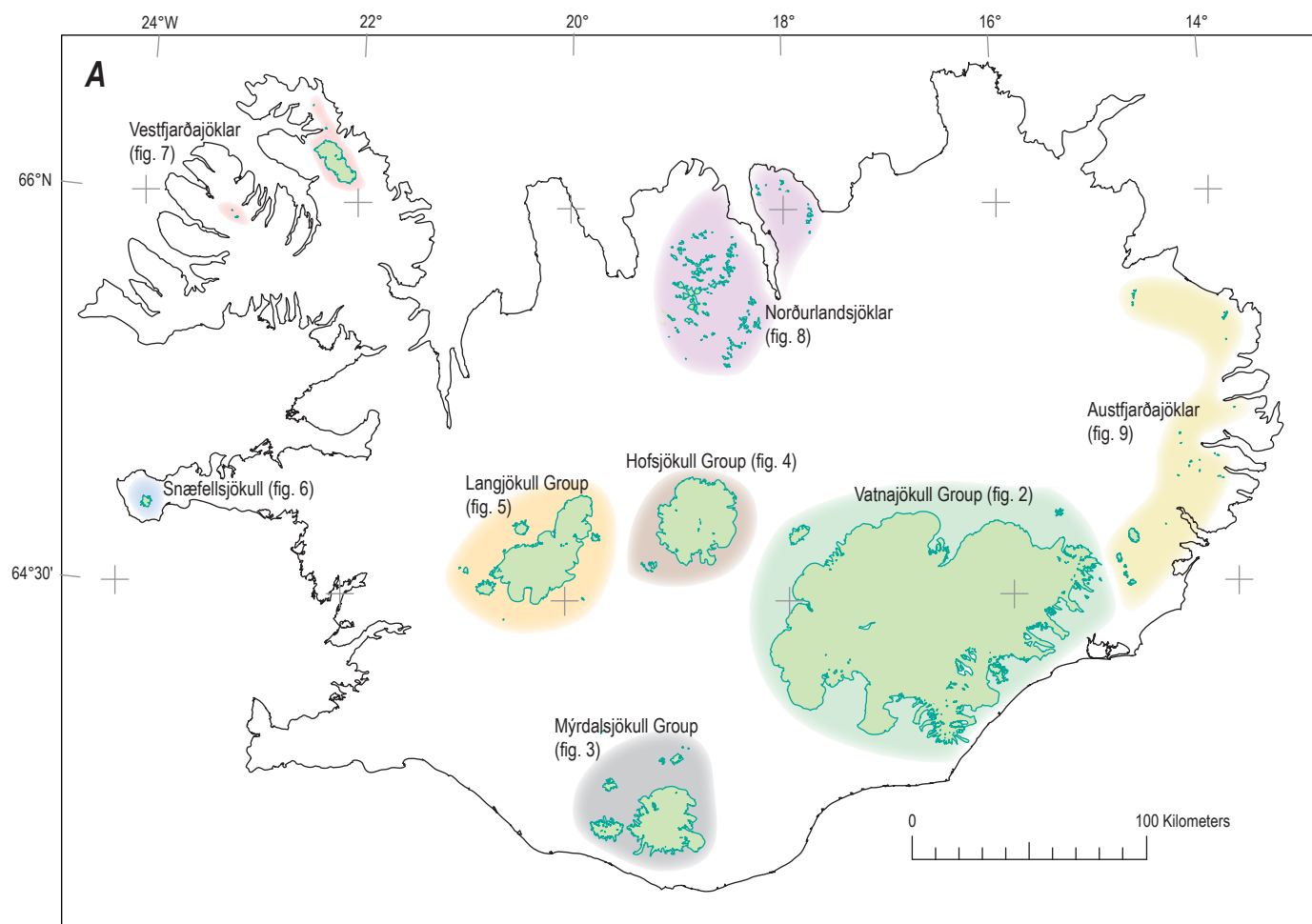
<sup>3</sup>The three books are: *Icelandic Ice Mountains* (Williams and Sigurðsson, 2004); *Geographic Names of Iceland's Glaciers: Historic and Modern* (this book; 2008); and *Glaciers of Iceland*, 1 of 11 volumes in the *Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers of the World* series (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1386-D) (Sigurðsson and Williams, in press). The latter book includes a plate, a 1:500,000-scale Map of the Glaciers of Iceland, with a 1:250,000-scale inset map of Norðurlandsjökull.

**Table 1.** Classification of types of glaciers in Iceland: Comparison of English and Icelandic glaciological terms.

[--, not classified]

Eypórsón (1963b)	Armstrong and others (1973)		Müller and others (1977) (primary classification in bold)	Johansson (1984) (source of Icelandic names: Sigurður Thorarínsson and Helgi Björnsson)
	Icelandic	English		
--	--	--	--	hveljökull (plateau glacier)
jökulhetta (Eiríksjökull; Vatnajökull and Mýrdalsjökull are jökulsildir or jökulflákar)	jökulhetta	ice cap	<b>ice cap</b>	jökulhvel, hveljökull (ice cap)
skriðjökull (outlet glacier, glacier tongue) breiðjökull (wallsided glacier) (Síðujökull)	skriðjökull jökultunga	outlet glacier glacier tongue	<b>outlet glacier</b>	skriðjökull (outlet glacier)
falljökull	falljökull	ice fall	ice fall	falljökull (ice fall)
rótarjökull	rótarjökull	piedmont glacier	piedmont glacier	rótarjökull (piedmont glacier)
--	strandjökull	ice piedmont	--	--
meginjökull (Greenland ice sheet)	ísbreiða, jökulbreiða	ice sheet	<b>continental ice sheet</b>	ísbreiða (ice sheet)
--	hjarn	firn	--	hjarn (firn)
--	--	--	<b>ice field</b>	ísbreiða (ice field)
falljökull (daljökull)	daljökull	valley glacier	<b>valley glacier</b> (alpine glacier)	alpajökull, fjalljökull (alpine glacier)
--	dauður jökull	stagnant glacier	--	staðnaður jökull (stagnant glacier)
fönn (snow drift)	fönn	snow drift, firn	--	skafi, snjóskafi, skafrenningur (snow drift)
ís (ice)	ís	ice	--	jökulís (glacier ice)
jökull (glacier)	jökull	glacier	--	jökull (glacier)
--	jökulþilja	ice shelf	<b>ice shelf</b>	jökulþilja (ice shelf)
jökulrastir (ice streams)	jökulrastir	ice streams	--	--
--	--	--	<b>glacieret and snowfield</b>	fannbreiða (snow field)
--	--	--		skafi, hjarnfönn (snow patch)

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**Figure 1. A,** Map of the eight Regional Glacier Groups in Iceland (see tables 2–9).

**B,** Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper image mosaic of Iceland showing the distribution of glaciers (white), vegetation (green), lightly vegetated or unvegetated areas, including bare rock and sediment (various shades of brown), and water (blue). The image map (*Ísland Gróðurmynd*©), was published by the National Land Survey of Iceland (Landmælingar Íslands) in 1993 at an original scale of 1:600,000. Used with permission: ©National Land Survey of Iceland, License LO307005.

**Table 2.** Names of the glaciers of the Vatnajökull group.

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
<b>VATNAJÖKULL</b> and its outlet glaciers (fig. 2A):		
<b>Austurtungnajökull</b>	<i>Skyndidalsjökull</i>	--
<b>Axarfellsjökull</b>	<i>Öxarfellsjökull, Axarfjallsjökull, and Axarjökull</i>	--
<b><u>Breiðamerkurjökull</u></b>	--	Fellsjökull (eastern part)
<b>Brókarjökull</b>	<i>Steinajökull</i>	--
<b><u>Brúarjökull</u></b>	--	Jökuldalsjökull
<b><u>Dyngjujökull</u></b>	<i>Kistufellsjökull</i>	--
<b><u>Eyjabakkajökull</u></b>	--	Fljótsdalsjökull
<b>Eyvindstungnajökull</b>	<i>Sultartungnajökull, Sultartungujökull, and Hálsajökull</i>	--
<b>Falljökull</b>	--	--
<b>Fellsárjökull</b>	<i>Fellsjökull, Brikurjökull, and Þverártindsjökull</i>	--
<b>Fjallsjökull</b>	<i>Ærfjallsjökull, Hrútárjökull eystri, and Eystri Hrútárjökull</i>	Hrútárjökull
<b>Fláajökull</b>	--	Mýrajöklar, Mýrajökull, Hólmrásjökull, and Hólsárjökull
<i>Geldingafellsjökull</i>	<i>Blöndujökull</i> (abandoned)	--
<b>Gljúfursárjökull</b>	--	--
<i>Grænalónsjökull</i>	--	--
<b>Heinabergsjökull</b>	<i>Eystri-Heinabergsjökull, Heinabergsjökull eystri</i>	Heiðnabergsjökull, Heinabergsjöklar, Heinabergsjökull, and Mýrajöklar
--	--	Hoffellsdalsjökull
<b>Hoffellsjökull</b>	--	Norðurfellsjökull
<b>Hólárjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Hrútárjökull</b>	--	Hrútárjökull vestri, Hrútárjöklar
	--	Kálfafellsjökull, Kálfafellsjöklar
<b>Kotárjökull</b>	<i>Rótarfjallsjökull</i> (combined with <b>Rótarfjallsjökull</b> )	Flögujökull [Slögujökull]
<b>Kverkjökull</b>	--	--
<i>Kverkkvísarjökull</i>	<i>Kverkjökull</i> (abandoned)	--
<b>Kvíárjökull</b>	--	--
<i>Kvísarjökull</i>	--	--
<b><u>Köldukvísarjökull</u></b>	--	--
<b>Lambatungnajökull</b>	<i>Þórðarjökull, Lambatungujökull</i> (misspelling)	--
<b>Morsárjökull</b>	--	--
--	--	Mýrajöklar
<b>Norðurtungnajökull</b>	--	--
<b>Rjúpnabrekkujökull</b>	--	--
<b>Rótarfjallsjökull</b>	<i>Rótarfjallsjökull</i> (combined with <b>Kotárjökull</b> )	--
<b><u>Síðujökull</u></b>	--	Nyrðri-Skeiðarárjökull, Skeiðarárjökull nyrðri
<b>Skaftafellsjökull</b>	--	Skaptafellsjökull
<b><u>Skaftárjökull</u></b>	--	Skaptárjökull
<b>Skarphéðinsjökull</b>	--	--

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**Table 2.** (Continued) Names of the glaciers of the Vatnajökull group.

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
<b>Skálafellsjökull</b>	<i>Vestri-Heinabergsjökull, Heinabergsjökull vestri, and Heinabergsjökull vestari</i>	Heinabergsjöklar, Heinabergsjökull
<b><u>Skeiðarárjökull</u></b>	--	--
<b>Stigárjökull</b>	--	--
<i>Stórhöfðajökull</i>	--	--
<b>Suðurfjallsjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Svínafellsjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Svínafellsjökull</b>	--	--
<b><u>Sylgjujökull</u></b>	--	--
<b><u>Tungnárjökull</u></b>	<i>Tungnaárjökull, Tungnárjökla</i>	--
<b>VATNAJÖKULL</b>	--	AUSTURJÖKLAR, AUSTURJÖKULL, GRÍMSVATNAJÖKULL, and KLOFAJÖKULL
<b>Vesturdalsjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Viðborðsjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Virkisjökull</b>	<i>Falljökull vestari</i>	--
Contiguous ice cap:		
<b>ÖRÆFAJÖKULL</b>	--	HNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL, HNAPPAVALLAJÖKLAR, HNAPPAVALLAJÖKULL, KNAPPAFELLSJÖKULL, SANDFELLSJÖKULL, and JÖKULL
Other glaciers:		
<b>Birnudalsjökull</b>	<i>Birnujökull</i>	--
<i>Skrekkur</i>	--	--
Internal ice domes:		
“BÁRÐARBUNGA”	“BÁRÐARJÖKULL,” “BÁRDHARNÚPUR,” and “BÁRÐARGNÍPA”	--
“BREIÐABUNGA”	--	--
“HÁABUNGA”	“JÖKULBUNGA”	--
Named ice streams of BREIÐAMERKURJÖKULL:		
<i>Esjuþjallajökull</i>	--	--
<i>Mávabyggðajökull</i>	--	--
<i>Norðlingalæðarjökull</i>	--	--
Historic ice-margin names:		
Heinabergsjökull	--	--
Herðubreiðarjökull	--	--
Hornafjarðarjökull	Hornafjarðarjökla	--
Kálfafellsjökull	--	--
Lónsjökull	Lónjökull	--
Mýrajökull	Mýrajökla	--
Suðursveitarjökull	--	--

**Table 2.** (Continued) Names of the glaciers of the Vatnajökull group.

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
Súlujökull	--	--
--	<i>Tungnárjökklar</i>	--
<b>TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL</b> and its outlet glaciers (fig. 2B):		
<b>TUNGNA-FELLSJÖKULL</b>	FLJÓTSJÖKULL	SPRENGISANDSJÖKULL, SANDJÖKULL, TUNGNAJÖKULL, and BLÁNYPUJÖKULL
<b>Hagajökull fremri</b>	<i>Hagajökklar, Fremri-Hagajökull</i>	--
<b>Hagajökull innri</b>	<i>Hagajökklar, Innri-Hagajökull</i>	--
Named glaciers on Snæfell (fig. 2C):		
<i>Axlarjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Dökkurðarjökull</i>	<i>Grjótárjökklar, Tvíburajökklar</i>	--
<i>Ljósurðarjökull</i>	<i>Grjótárjökklar, Tvíburajökklar</i>	--
<i>Sótajökull</i>	<i>Hálsajökull</i>	--

In the compilation of this book, an effort was made to cite every geographic place-name of Iceland's glaciers that has either (1) appeared in the historic and scientific literature, (2) been published on individual maps or on formal (official) map series of Iceland [maps or map series published by the Danish General Staff/Danish Geodætic Institute, Landmælingar Íslands (LMÍ) (Iceland Geodetic Survey/National Land Survey of Iceland), and U.S. Army Map Service (AMS)/U.S. Defense Mapping Agency (DMA)/National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)/National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)], or (3) been included on maps in scientific books and journal articles. Published documents, such as books, journal articles, and maps, represent *edited* source material, that has been formally reviewed technically, thereby giving place-names described in this book an imprimatur of authority. Topographic and other thematic maps published by the National Land Survey of Iceland at various scales, however, often have a marked inconsistency in geographic location, spelling, and choice of names of glaciers or an inexplicable absence of glacier names, including the latest 1:50,000-scale map series, C761, which still (in 2008) only covers approximately 50 percent of Iceland.

Examples of the source materials used include the 1:50,000-scale fjórðungs-blöð (118 map sheets), the 1:100,000-scale atlasblöð (renamed atlaskort, 87 map sheets), the 1:250,000-scale aðalkort yfir Ísland (and new series, 9 map sheets), and the 1:250,000-scale jarðfræðikort af Íslandi (Geological Map of Iceland, old and new) series (9 map sheets published or in preparation), the 1:50,000-scale U.S. Army Map Service (AMS) Series C762 maps (297 map sheets), the 1:50,000-scale Landmælingar Íslands (LMÍ)/U.S. Defense Mapping Agency (DMA), (LMÍ/DMA) maps (199 LMÍ/200 DMA map sheets), as well as maps and articles in various Icelandic reports and journals (for example, *Jökull* (J), *Árbók Ferðafélags Íslands* (ÁFÍ), *Náttúrufræðingurinn*), *Landið þitt* (6 volumes), various foreign reports and scientific journals (for example, *Journal of Glaciology*, *Annals of Glaciology*, *Geografisk Tidsskrift*, *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*, *Fluctuations of Glaciers/World Glacier Inventory* (International Association of Hydrological Sciences, UNEP, and UNESCO), *Geografiska Annaler*), Þorvaldur Thoroddsen's many publications, especially his four-volume *Ferðabók* series (1913, 1914a, b, 1915) and his *Lýsing Íslands* (v. 2, VII, *Jöklar*, 1911), Sigurdur Thorarinsson (1943),



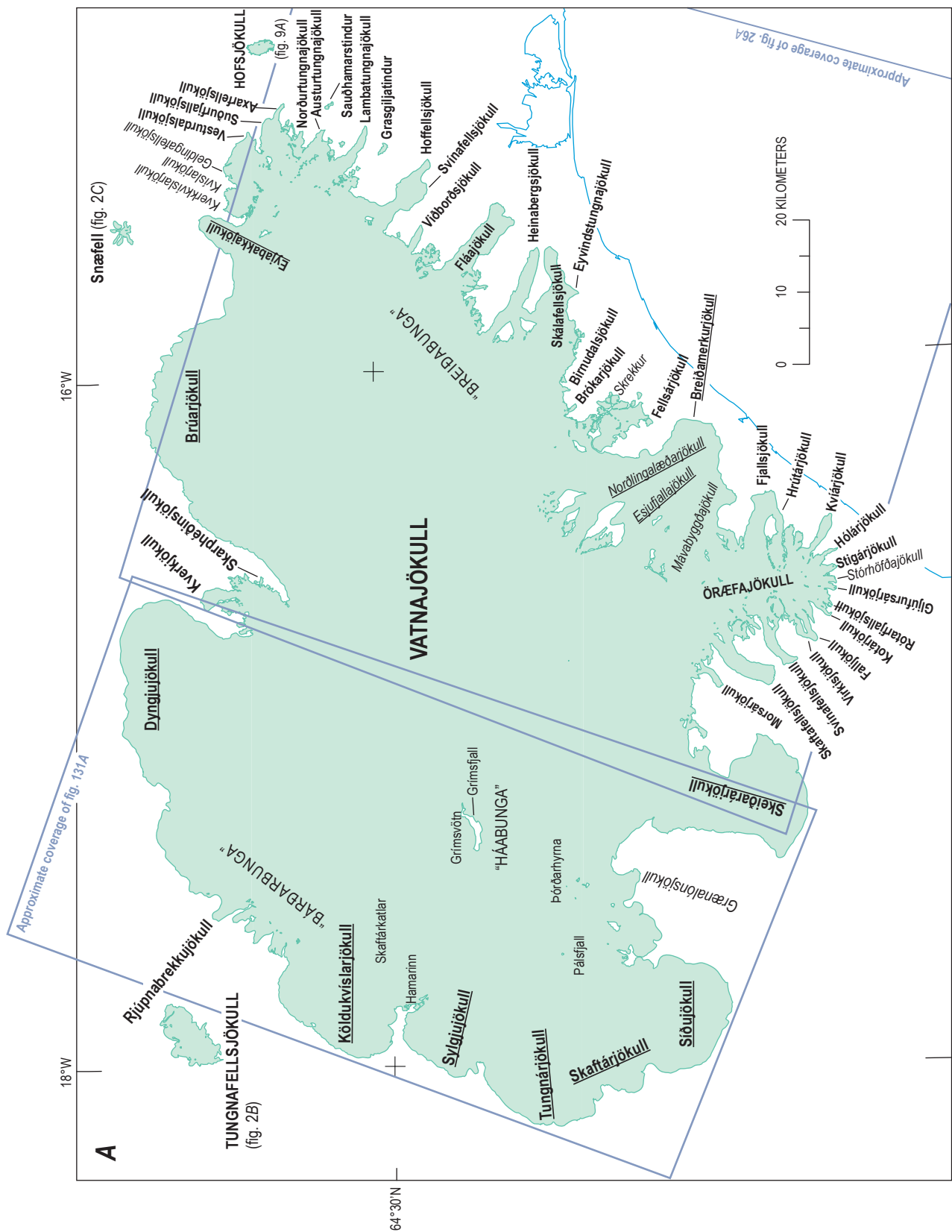
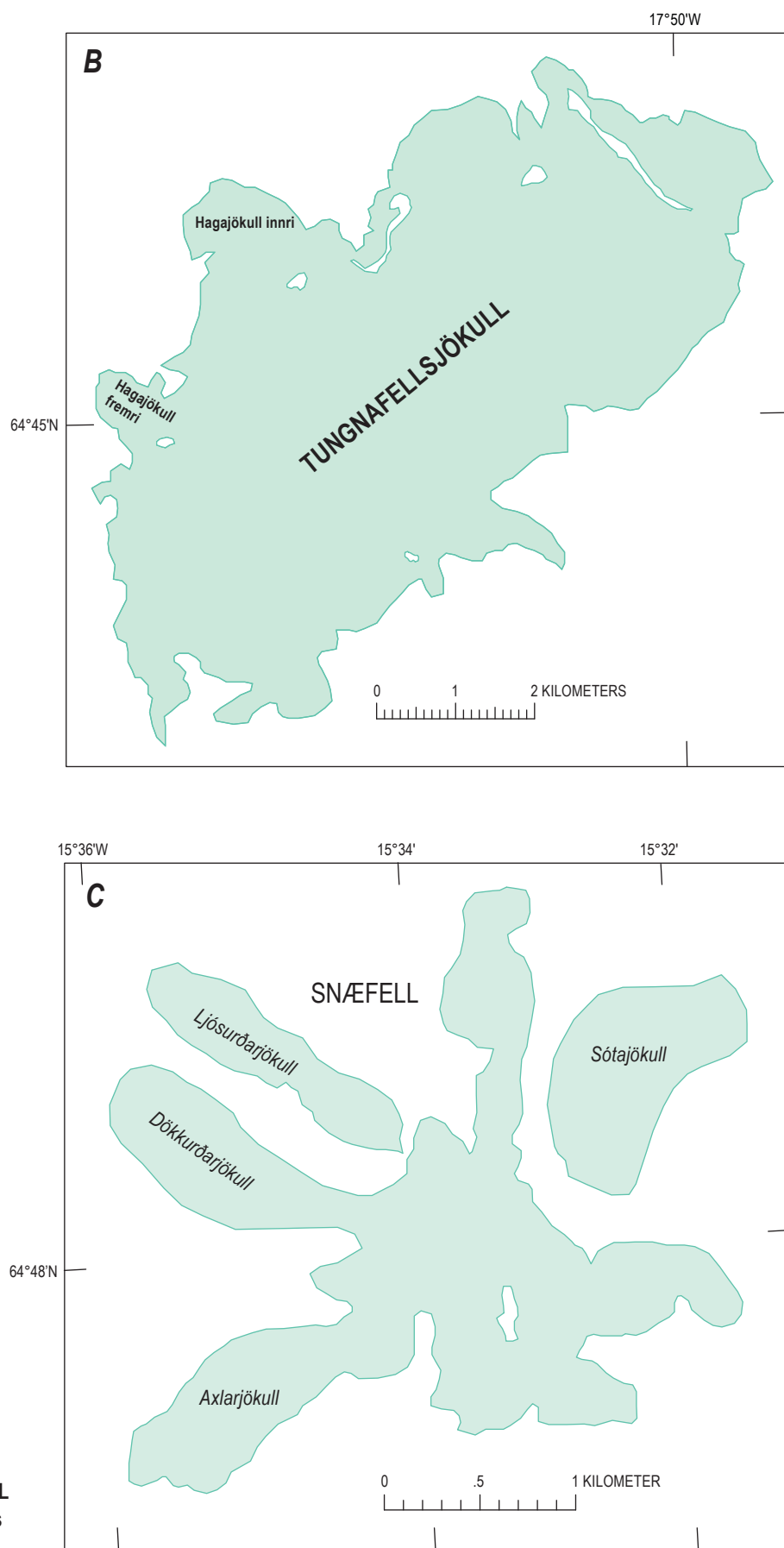


Figure 2. A, Map of VATNAJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers.





**Figure 2.** **B**, Map of **TUNGNAFELLSJÖKULL** and its outlet glaciers; and **C**, map of glaciers on Snæfell.

**Table 3.** Names of the glaciers of the Mýrdalsjökull group.

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
<b>MÝRDALSJÖKULL</b> and its outlet glaciers ( fig. 3A):		
<b>MÝRDALSJÖKULL</b>	MİDDALSJÖKULL, MIRDALSJÖKULL, and MÝDALSJÖKULL	AUSTURJÖKULL, EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL, HÖFÐABREKKUJÖKULL, HÖFÐAJÖKULL, HÖFÐÁRJÖKULL, KÖTLUGJÁRJÖKULL, KÖTLUJÖKULL, SÓLHEIMAJÖKULL, AUSTURJÖKLAR, and ÞYKKVABÆJARJÖKULL
<b>Entujökull</b>	--	--
<i>Hafursárjökull</i>	--	--
--	--	Hrunakvísarjökull
<i>Hrunárjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Huldujökull</i>	<i>Hvítijökull</i>	--
<i>Jökulsárgilsjökull</i>	--	--
<b>Klifurárjökull</b>	<i>Klifandajökull, Klifandijökull</i>	--
<b>Krossárjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Kötlujökull</b>	<i>Höfðabrekkujökull</i>	Kötlufalljökull
<b>Sandfellsjökull</b>	--	--
<b><u>Sléttjökull</u></b>	<i>Mælifellsjökull</i>	--
<b>Sólheimajökull</b>	--	--
<i>Thoroddsengljetscher</i>	--	--
<b>Tungnakvísarjökull</b>	--	--
<b><u>Öldufellsjökull</u></b>	--	--
Names of internal ice domes:		
“GOÐABUNGA”	--	--
“HÁBUNGA”	“HÁABUNGA”	--
“MERKURJÖKULL”	“ÞÓRSMERKURJÖKULL”	Merkurjökull
Ice-margin names:		
Botnjökull	--	Emstrujökull, Botnjökull
Goðalandsjökull	--	--
Hrunajökull	--	--
--	--	Sólheimajökull
<b>EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL</b> and its outlet glaciers fig. 3B):		
<b>EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL</b>		AUSTURJÖKULL, HÁJÖKULL
<i>Akstaðajökull</i>	<i>Kaplaskarösjökull</i>	--
<b>Gígjökull</b>	<i>Falljökull</i>	Skriðjökull
<i>Hvannárjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Kaldaklifsjökull</i>	--	--
<b>Seljavallajökull</b>	--	Tungugilsjökull
<b>Steinsholtsjökull</b>	--	--

Table 3. (Continued) Names of the glaciers of the Mýrdalsjökull group.

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations		Historic names
TORFAJÖKULL and Kaldaklofsjökull (fig. 3C):			
TORFAJÖKULL	--	--	
Kaldaklofsjökull	--	--	
Tindfjallajökull and Blesárjökull (fig. 3D):			
Tindfjallajökull	<i>Tindafjallajökull</i>	--	
Blesárjökull	--	--	

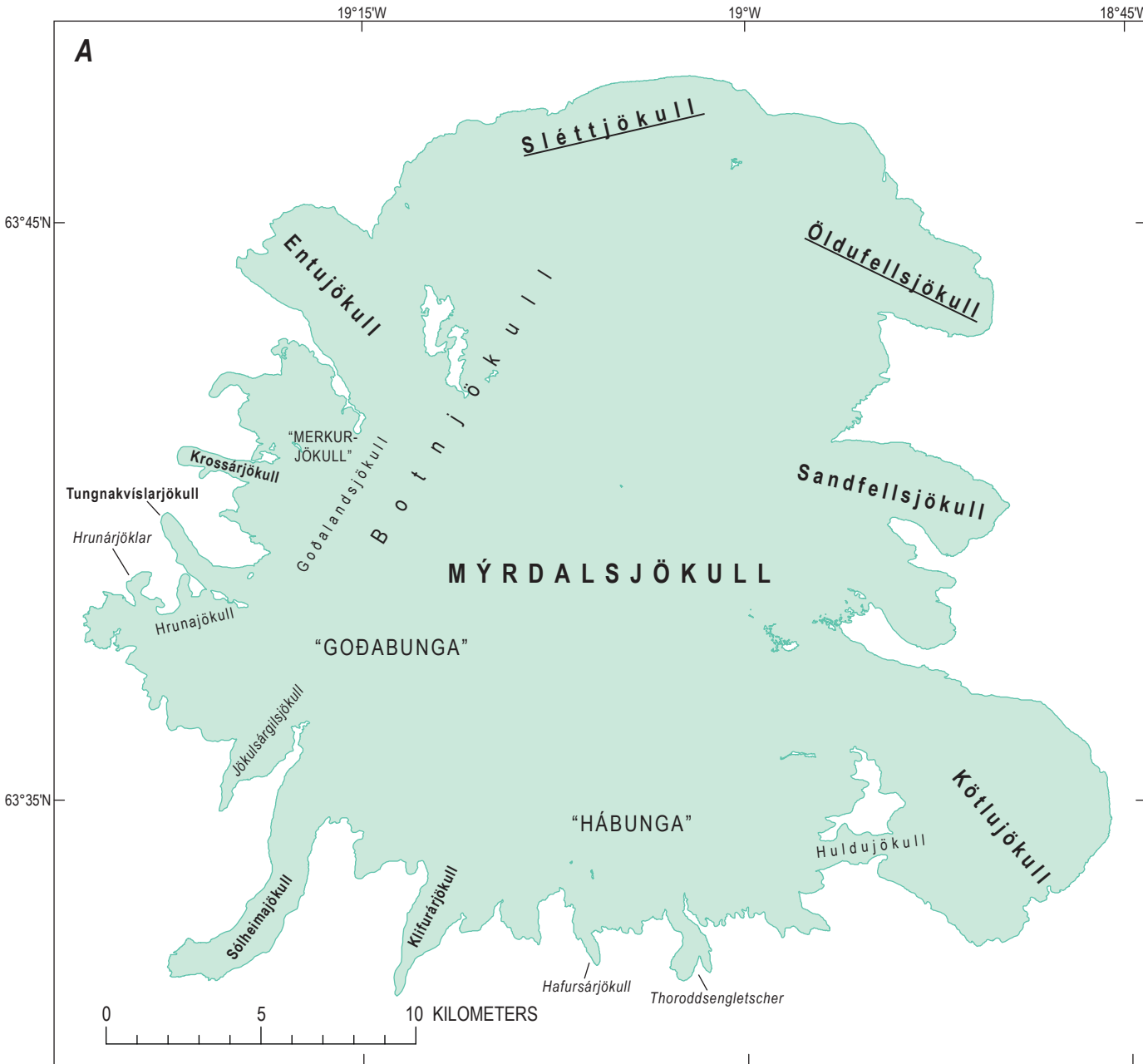
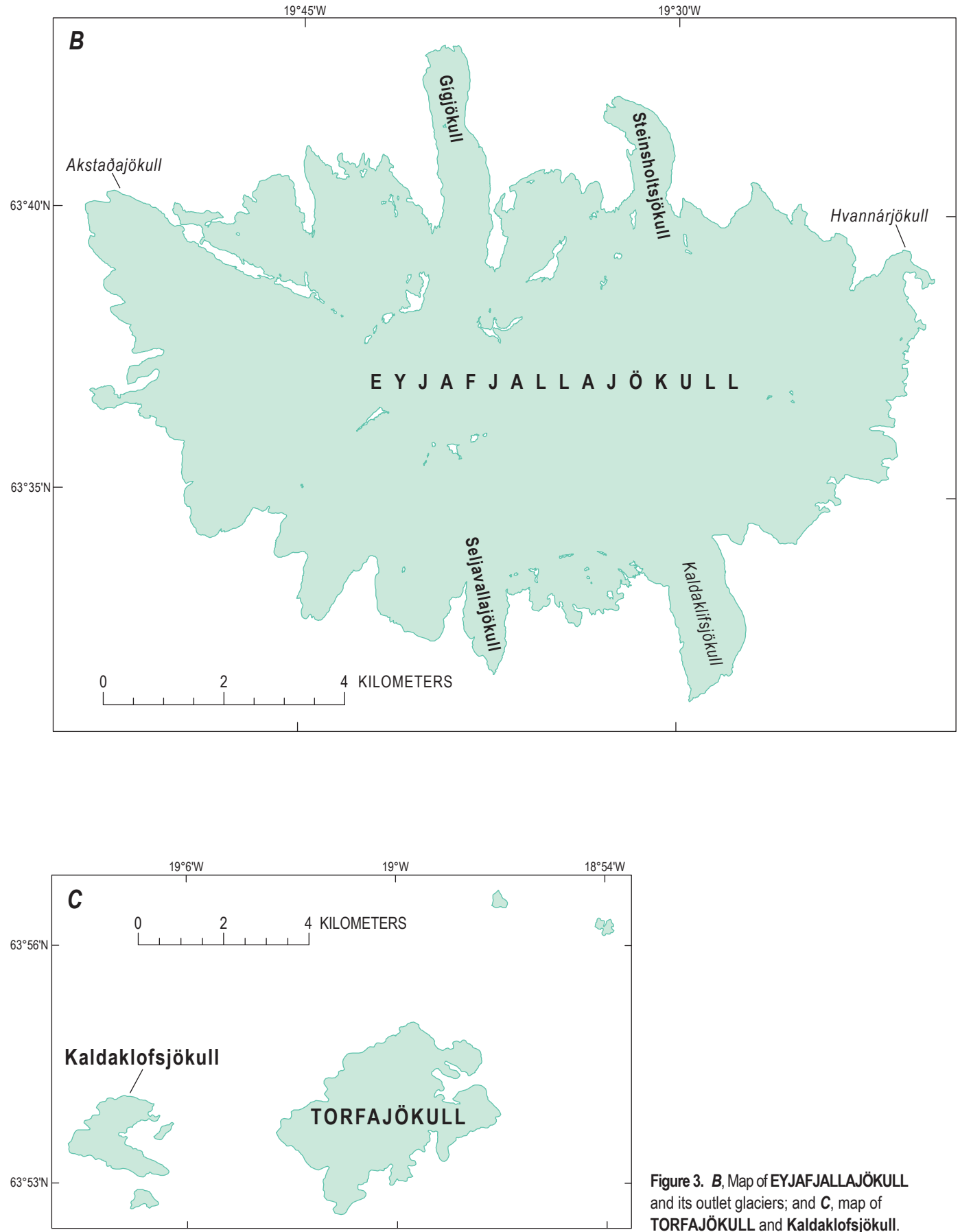


Figure 3. A, Map of MÝRDALSJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers.



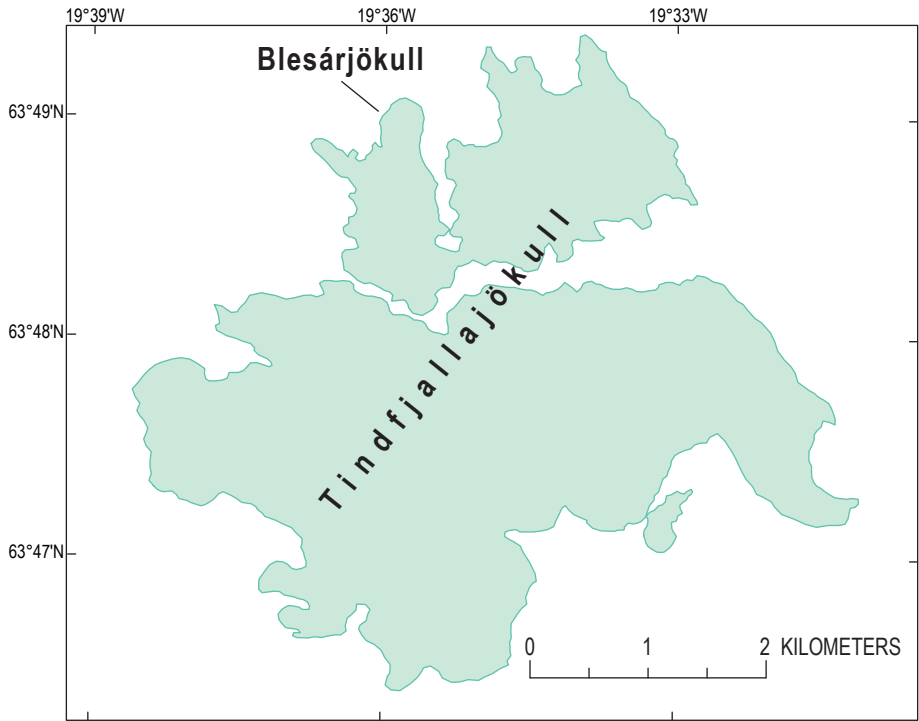


Figure 3. D, Map of Tindfjallajökull and Blesárjökull.

Table 4. Names of the Glaciers of the Hofsjökull Group.

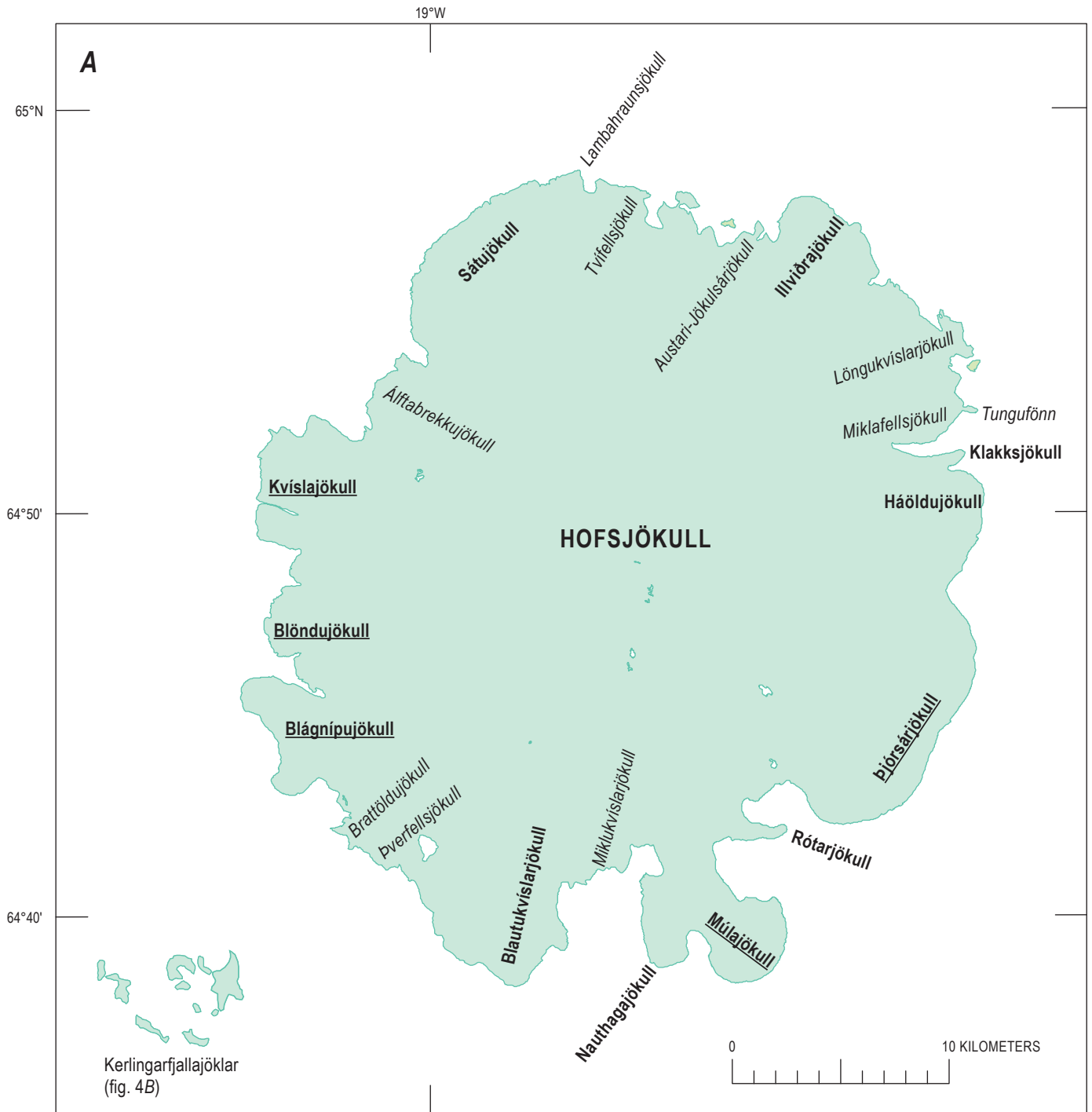
[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
HOFSJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers (fig. 4A):		
HOFSJÖKULL	--	ARNARFELLSJÖKULL
Austari-Jökulsárjökull	--	--
Álftabrekkujökull	--	--
Blautukvísarjökull	--	--
Blágnípujökull	Blágnýpujökull	--
Blöndujökull	--	--
Brattöldujökull	--	--
Háöldujökull <sup>1</sup>	--	--
Illviðrajökull	Illviðrahnjúkajökull	--
Klakkajökull	Klakkajökull	--
Kvísajökull	--	--
Lambahraunsjökull	--	--
Löngukvísarjökull	--	--
Miklafellsjökull	--	--
Miklukvísarjökull	--	--
Múlajökull	--	--

Table 4. (Continued) Names of the Glaciers of the Hofsjökull Group.

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
<b>Nauthagajökull</b> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Ólafsfellsjökull</i>	--
<b>Rótarjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Sátujökull</b>	<i>Eystri-Sátujökull,</i> <i>Lambahraunsjökklar</i>	
<i>Tungufönn</i>	--	--
<i>Tvífellsjökull</i>	<i>Lambahraunsjökklar</i>	--
<b><u>Þjórsárjökull</u></b>	--	--
<i>Þverfellsjökull</i>	--	--
Name of internal ice dome:		
“MIKLAFELL”		
Ice-margin names:		
--	--	Eyfirðingajökull
Named glaciers of Kerlingarfjöll (Kerlingarfjallajökklar) (fig. 4B):		
<b>Borgarjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Botnajökull</b>	--	--
<b>Fannborgarjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Hangandi</b>	--	--
<b>Hattarjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Jökulkinn</b>	--	--
<b>Kisujökull</b>	--	--
<b>Langafönn</b>	--	--
<b>Loðmundarjökull eystri</b>	<i>Eystri-Loðmundarjökull,</i> <i>Innri-Loðmundarjökull</i>	--
<b>Loðmundarjökull vestri</b>	<i>Vestri-Loðmundarjökull,</i> <i>Ytri-Loðmundarjökull</i>	--
<b>Mænisfönn</b>	--	--
<b>Mænisjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Skessujökull</b>	--	--
Glaciers mapped in 1942 which have since disappeared (melted):		
Forsælujökull		
Snótarjökull		

<sup>1</sup>Possible surge-type glacier.



**Figure 4. A,** Map of HOF SJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers.



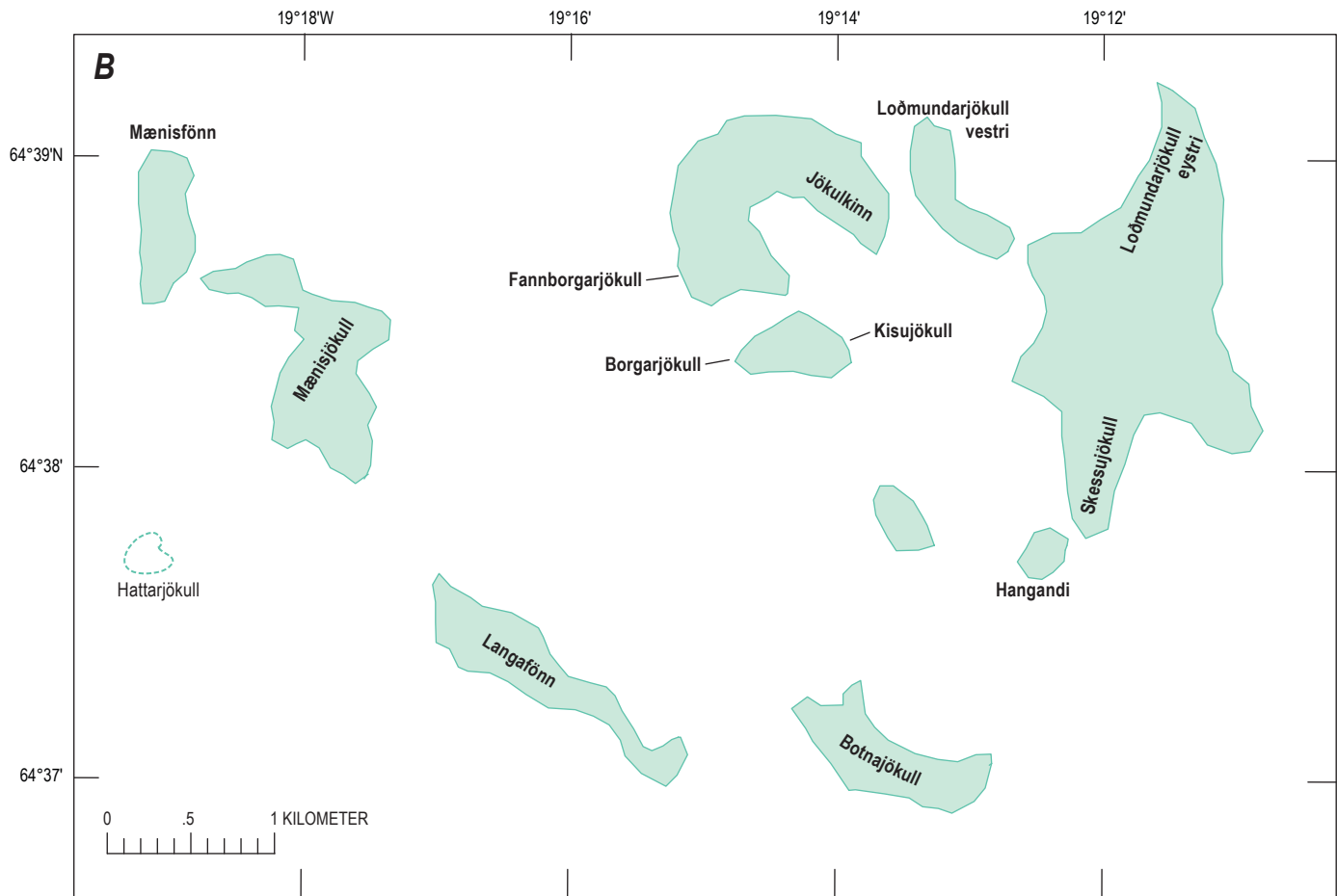


Figure 4. *B*, Map of glaciers in Kerlingarfjöll (Kerlingarfjallajökull).

and Sigurjón Rist (1985). The latter reference (Rist, 1985) is of special importance in providing names of glaciers (and snow patches) throughout Iceland, with the exception of most of the outlet glaciers of Vatnajökull and the other ice caps, which Rist did not list separately. Rist's (1985) unpublished text, map, and transmittal letter are reproduced in the appendix of this book.

The first immigrants to Iceland, the Norse from Norway but also Norse and Celts from the British Isles and Ireland and Norse from other parts of Scandinavia, brought the word *jökull* (glacier) with them and began the process of naming Iceland's glaciers, a process that still continues today (see Björnsson, 1988). As noted by Østrem and Haakensen (1993), the oldest Norwegian word for glacier still in use in Norway is *jökul*, meaning ice cap; for example, the sixth largest glacier in Norway is Hardangerjökulen. The first Icelanders noted the milky color of rivers that descended from the highlands and called them *Hvítá* or *Jökulsá*, correctly drawing the inference that such rivers had their source in a *jökull*, as was their experience in Norway (compare Thorarinsson, 1960, although contradicted in *Egilssaga*, Snorri Sturlason's early 13th century saga). *The Book of Settlements-Landnámabók* (Pálsson and Edwards, 1972; Benediktsson, 1986) refers to numerous *Jökulsá*.

**Table 5.** Names of the glaciers of the Langjökull group.

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
<b>LANGJÖKULL</b> and its outlet glaciers (fig. 5):		
<b>LANGJÖKULL</b>	LÁNGJÖKULL	LANGIJÖKULL
<b>Flosajökull</b>	--	--
<b><u>Hagafellsjökull eystri</u></b>	<i>Hagafellsjökull, Eystri-Hagafellsjökull, Hagavatnsjökull syðri</i>	--
<b><u>Hagafellsjökull vestri</u></b>	<i>Hagafellsjökull, Hagafellsjökull vestri, Vestri-Hagafellsjökull, Vestari-Hagafellsjökull</i>	Skjaldbreiðarjökull
<b>Kirkjujökull</b>	--	--
<i>Leiðarjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Lónsjökull</i>	--	--
<b>Norðurjökull</b>	<i>Nyrðri-Skriðjökull, Nyrðriskriðjökull</i>	--
<b>Suðurjökull<sup>1</sup></b>	<i>Fremri-Skriðjökull</i>	--
<b>Þristapajökull<sup>1</sup></b>	<i>Hallmundarjökull</i>	--
Name of contiguous ice cap:		
<b>GEITLANDSJÖKULL</b>	--	SUÐURJÖKLAR
Names of internal ice domes:		
“BALDJÖKULL”	--	--
Historic ice margin names:		
Bláfellsjökull	--	--
Geitlandsjökull	--	--
Regnbúðarjökull	--	--
Skjaldbreiðarjökull	--	--
<b>ÞÓRISJÖKULL</b> (fig. 5)	<i>THORISDALURJÖKULL</i>	SUÐURJÖKLAR
<b>EIRÍKSJÖKULL</b> and its outlet glaciers (fig. 5):		
<b>EIRÍKSJÖKULL</b>		BALLJÖKULL, ARNARVATNSJÖKULL
<b>Brækur eystri</b>	<i>Eystri Bækur, Brækur, Brókarjökla</i>	--
<b>Brækur vestri</b>	<i>Vestri Bækur, Brækur, Brókarjökla</i>	--
<b>Klofajökull</b>	<i>Stórijökull</i>	--
<b>Þorvaldsjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Ögmundarjökull</b>	--	--
Name of part of <b>LANGJÖKULL</b> :		
<i>Bláfellsjökull</i>	--	Bláfellsjökull
--	--	Balldjökull, Balljökull
<b>Okjökull</b>	<i>Ok</i>	--

Table 5. (Continued) Names of the glaciers of the Langjökull group.

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers (fig. 5):		
HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL	HRÚTAFELLSJÖKULL, REGNBÚÐA- JÖKULL, REGNBOGAJÖKULL, REGBÚÐAJÖKLAR	--
Miðjökull	Þrijökull	--
Norðvesturjökull	--	--
Vesturjökull	Þrijökull	--
Other glaciers (fig. 5):		
Skarðsheiðarjökull	Hornsárdalsjökull	

<sup>1</sup>Possible surge-type glacier.

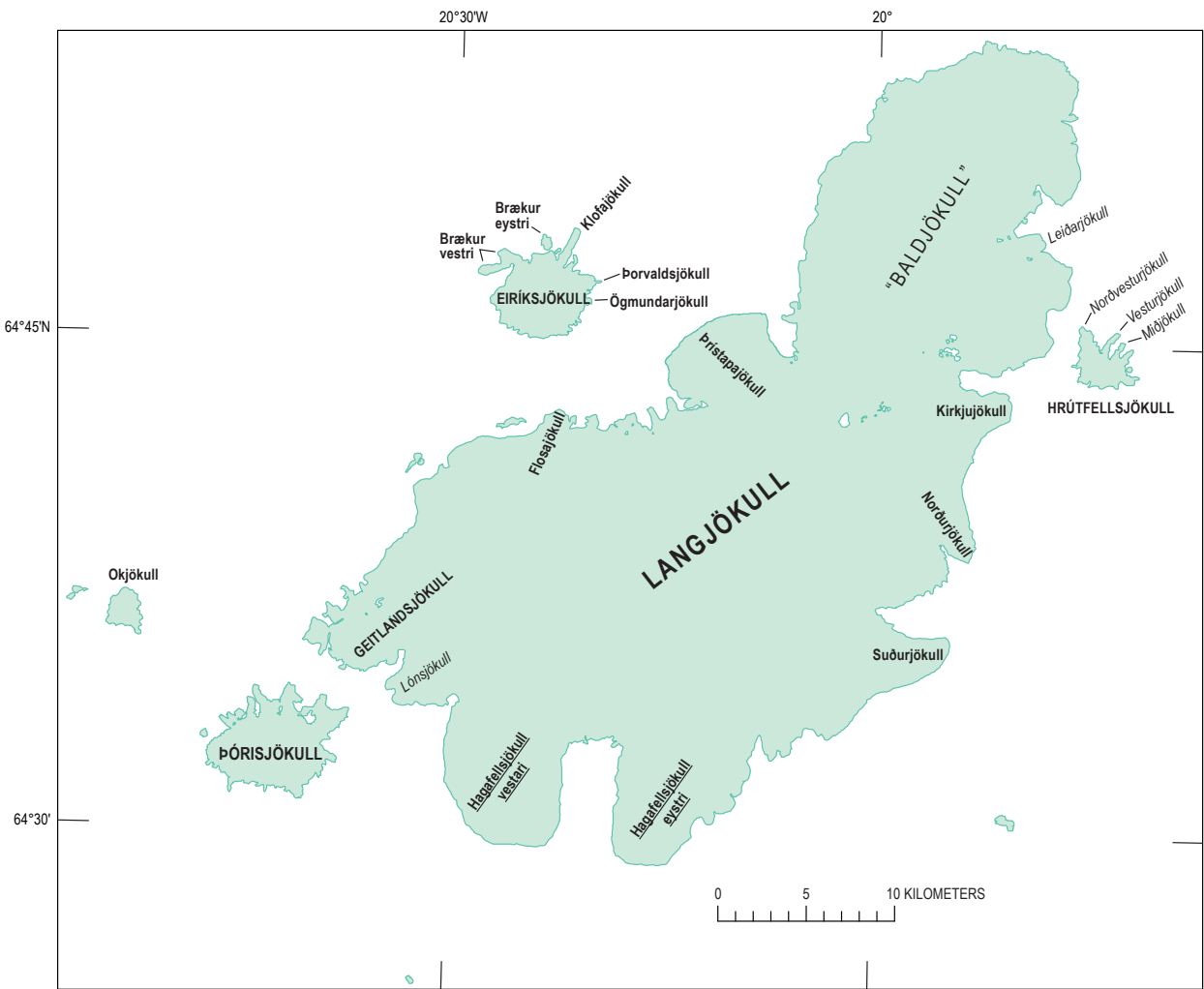


Figure 5. Map of LANGJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers, ÞÓRISJÖKULL, EIRÍKSJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers, Okjökull, and HRÚTFELLSJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers.

Table 6. SNÆFELLSJÖKULL and the names of its outlet glaciers.

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/ spelling variations	Historic names
SNÆFELLSJÖKULL	--	SNJÓFELLSJÖKULL, SNJÓFJALLSJÖKULL, JÖKULL, VESTURJÖKULL
Blágilsjökull	--	
Hólatindajökull	--	
Hyrningsjökull	--	
Jökulhálsjökull	--	
Kvíahnúksjökull	--	

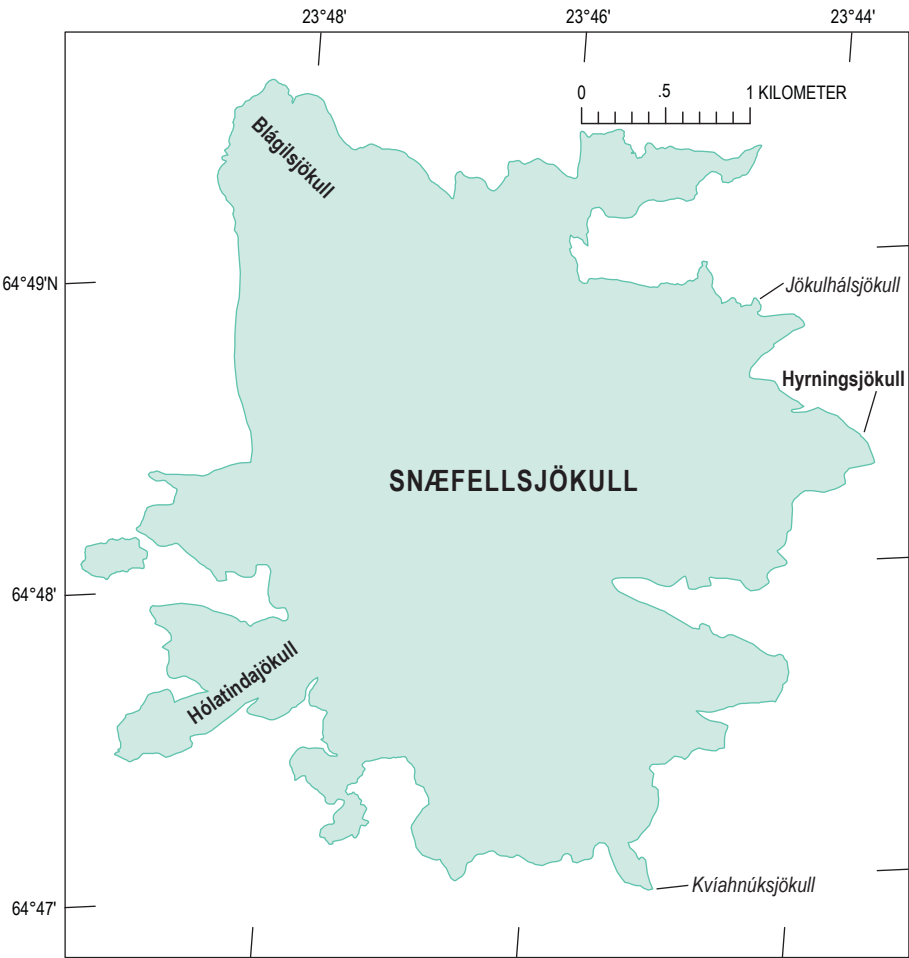
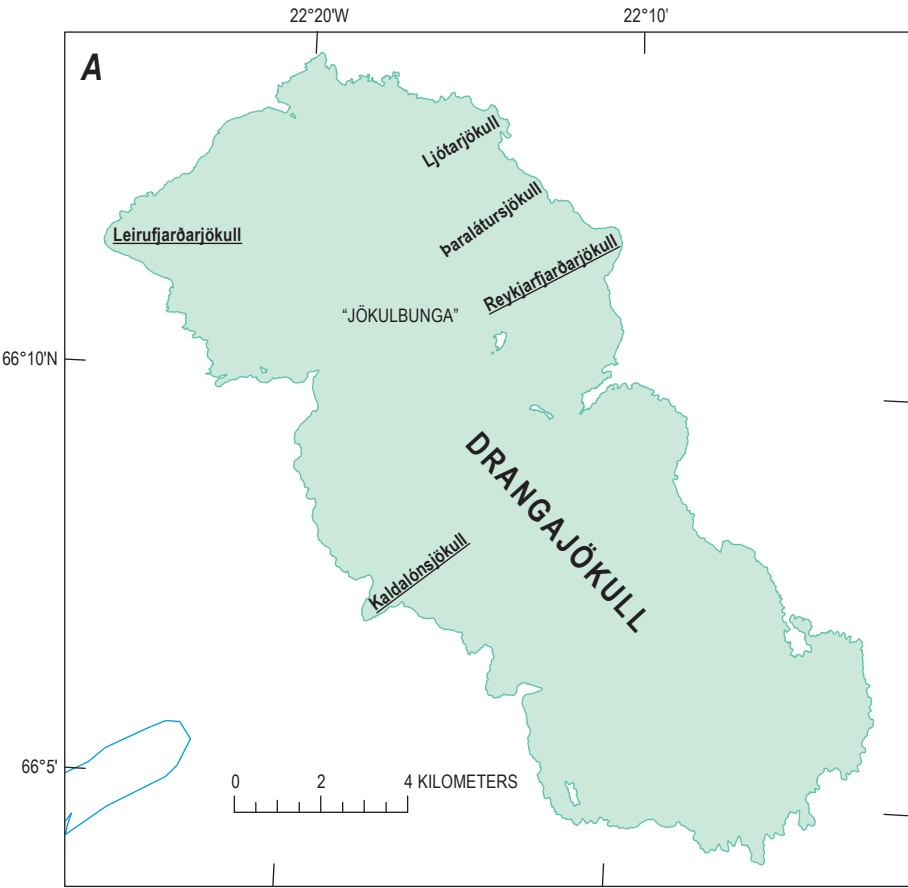


Figure 6. Map of SNÆFELLSJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers.

**Table 7.** Names of the glaciers of Vestfirðir (Vestfjarðajöklar).

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/ spelling variations	Historic names
DRANGAJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers (fig. 7A):		
DRANGAJÖKULL	--	--
<u>Kaldalónsjökull</u>	Lónjökull	--
<u>Leirufjarðarjökull</u>	--	Leirujökull
Ljótarjökull	--	--
<u>Reykjarfjarðarjökull</u>	--	--
Þaralátursjökull	--	--
Name of internal ice dome:		
“JÖKULBUNGA”	--	--
Historic ice-margin name:		
Lónsjökull	Lónjökull	--
Other glaciers (fig. 7B):		
Lambadalsskarðsfönn	--	--



**Figure 7.** Map of Vestfjarðajöklar: **A**, DRANGAJÖKULL and its outlet glaciers.

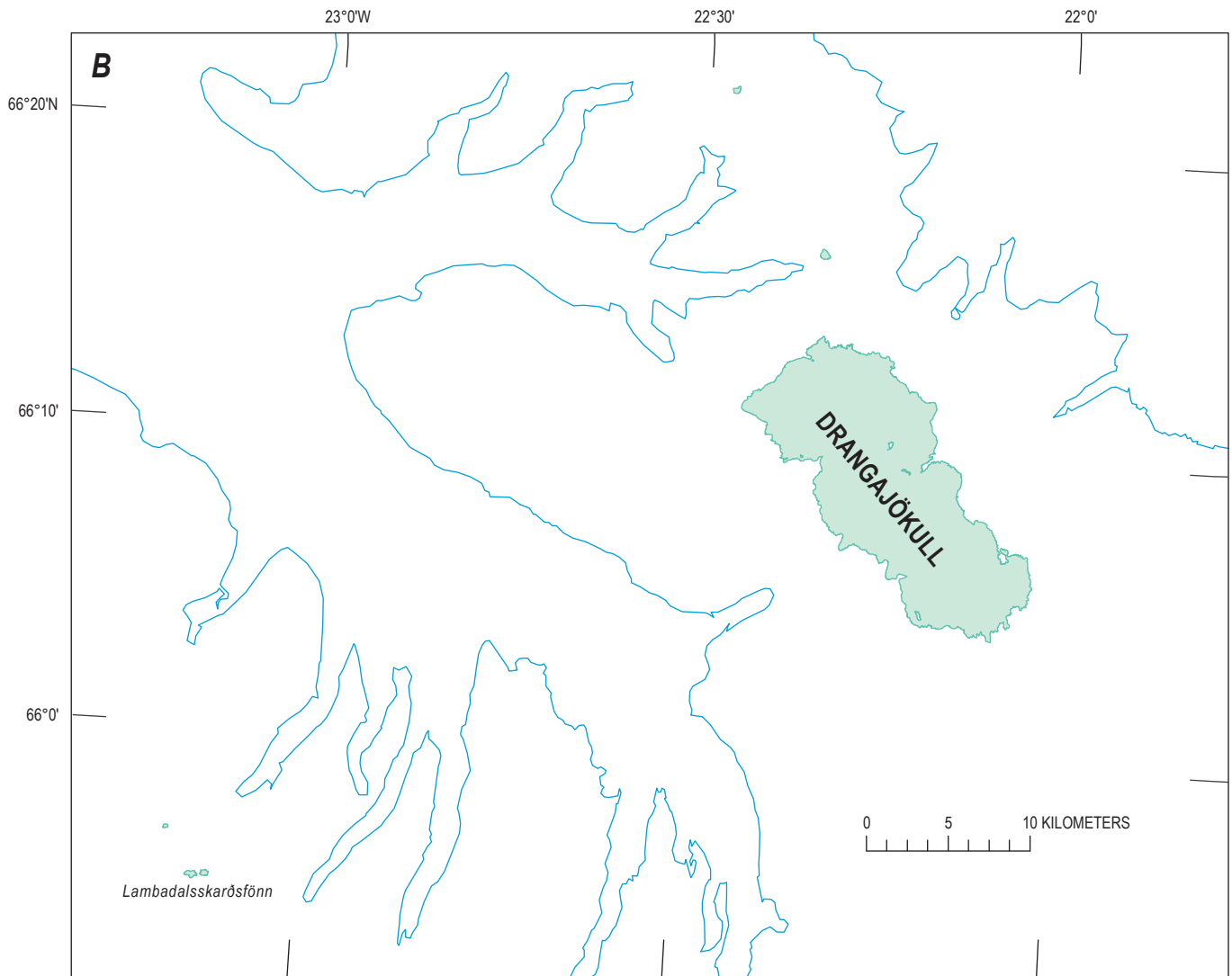


Figure 7. Map of Vestfjarðajökull: **B**, other glaciers.

Names of specific glaciers are in some of the Icelandic sagas (Jónsson, 1948, 1953; Hreinsson, 1997) and other documents, including Balljökull in *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss*, *Grettis saga*, and *Ármanns saga*; **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** in *Njáls saga*; **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** in *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss*; **HÖFÐÁRJÖKULL** [**MÝRDALSJÖKULL**] in *Lögmannsannáll*; Jökull [**SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**] in *Atla saga Ótryggssonar*; Snjófell [**SNÆFELLSJÖKULL**] in *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss* and *Ármanns saga*; **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** in *Landnámabók*, *Eiríks saga rauða*, *Bárðar saga Snæfellsáss*, and *Víglundar saga*; Sólheimajökull in *Konungsannáll* and *Sturlunga: Árna saga byskups*; and Suðurjökull [probably **ÞÓRISJÖKULL** and **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**] in *Landnámabók*.

Although the early Icelanders and their descendents gave names to prominent geographic features throughout Iceland, it was not until maps began to be published (Hermannsson, 1931) that such place-names became known to non-Icelanders. It was not until the 16th century (Sigurðsson, 1971) that glacier place-names began to appear on maps of Iceland, but many maps of Iceland until the late 16th century showed no glaciers. In 1539, Olaus Magnus, on the Iceland part of *Carta Marina*, showed “Iokel” where **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** is located. In 1569, Gerhard Mercator showed “Snauel Jokel” and Abraham Ortelius, in 1570, showed “Snauel iokel.”

**Table 8.** Names of the glaciers of Norðurland (Norðurlandsjökla).

[--, not classified]

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
Tröllaskagi (fig. 8A):		
<b>Barkárdalsjökull</b>	<i>Barkárjökull</i>	--
<i>Bessahlaðajökull</i>	--	--
<i>Brimnesdalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Bröndujökull</i>	<i>Brandárjökull</i>	--
<i>Bungujökull</i>	--	--
<b><u>Búrfellsjökull</u></b>	--	--
<b><u>Bægisárjökull</u></b>	--	--
<b>Deildardalsjökull</b>	<i>Seljadalsjökull, Hájökull</i>	--
<i>Féeggstaðadalsjökull</i>	--	--
--	--	Fljótajökull
<b>Fossárjökull</b>	<i>Vindheimajökull eystri</i>	--
<i>Fremri-Lambárjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Gálgagilsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Gíslajökull</i>	--	--
<b>Glerárdalsjökull</b>	--	--
<b>Gljúfurárjökull</b>	--	--
<i>Gloppujökull</i>	--	--
<i>Grasárjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Grýtudalsjökull eystri</i>	<i>Eystri-Grýtudalsjökull</i>	--
<i>Grýtudalsjökull vestri</i>	<i>Vestri-Grýtudalsjökull</i>	--
<i>Grænavatnsjökull</i>	<i>Grænavatnsjökull eystri, Grænavatnsjökull vestri</i>	--
<i>Hafrárjökull</i>	<i>Hafrárdalsjökull</i>	--
<i>Hagárdalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Hamrajökull</i>	--	--
<b>Hálsjökull</b>	<i>Hamarsjökull</i>	--
<i>Heiðinnamannajökull</i>	--	--
<i>Heljardalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Heljarjökull</i>	<i>Þverdalsjökull</i>	--
<i>Heljarskálarjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Hestárjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Héðinsdalsjökull</i>	<i>Héðinsjökull</i>	--
<i>Héðinsskarðajökull</i>	<i>Skarðsárjökull</i>	--
<b>Hjaltadalsjökull</b>	--	--
<i>Hnjótajökull</i>	--	--
<i>Hofsárjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Hofsdalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Holárdalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Holárffjallsjökull nyrðri</i>	--	--
<i>Holárffjallsjökull syðri</i>	--	--
<i>Hóladalsjökull (cirque glacier)</i>	--	--
<i>Hóladalsjökull (mountain glacier)</i>	--	--



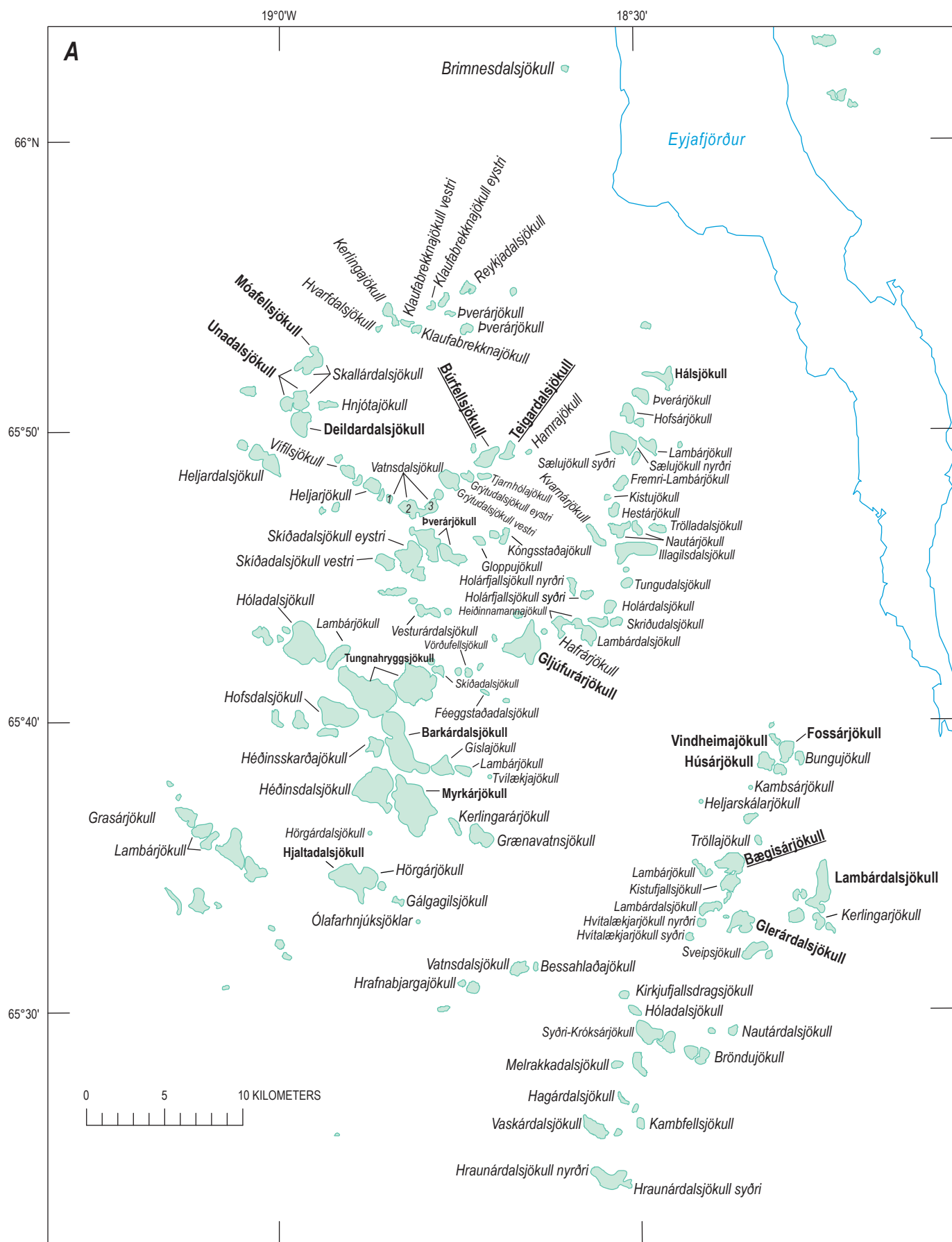
Table 8. (Continued) Names of the glaciers of Norðurland (Norðurlandsjökullar).

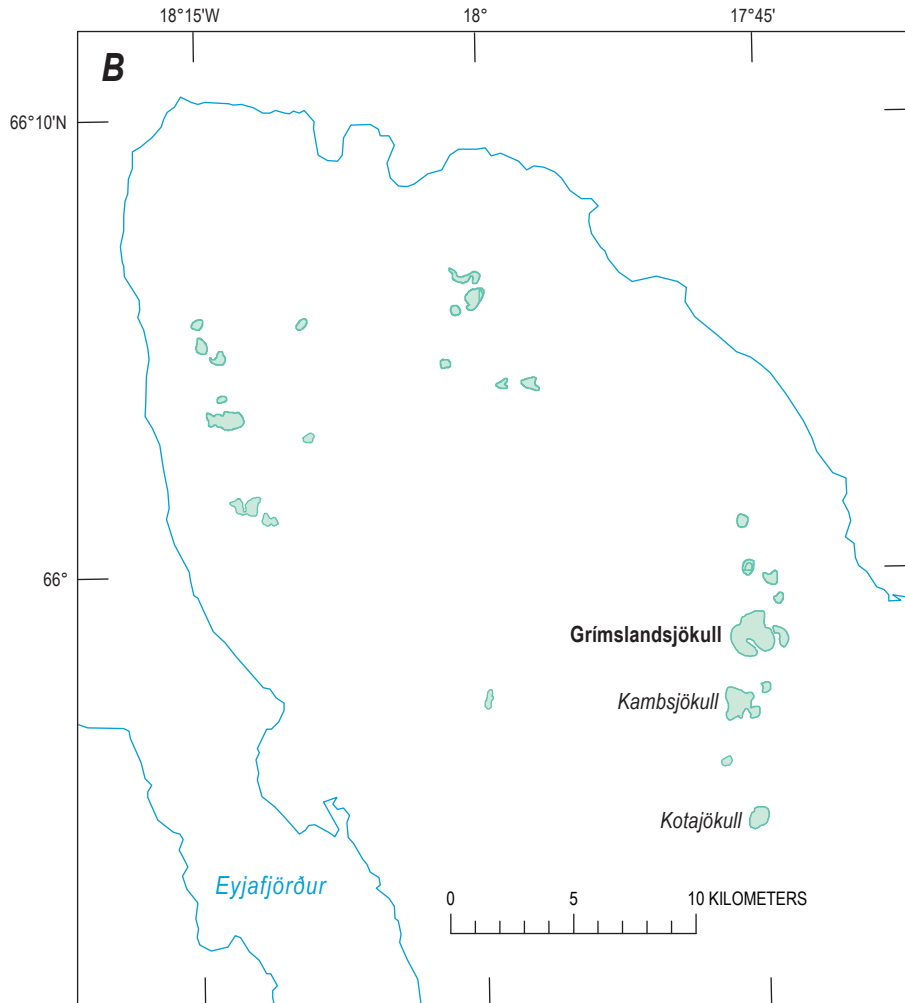
Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
<i>Hrafnabjargajökull</i>	--	--
<i>Hraunárdalsjökull nyrðri</i>	--	--
<i>Hraunárdalsjökull syðri</i>	--	--
<b>Húsárjökull</b>	<i>Vindheimajökull vestri</i>	--
<i>Hvarfdalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Hvítalækjarjökull</i>	--	--
<i>(Hvítalækjarjökull nyrðri)</i>	--	--
<i>(Hvítalækjarjökull syðri)</i>	--	--
<i>Hörgárdalsjökullar</i>	--	--
<i>Hörgárjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Illagilsdalsjökull</i>	<i>Illagilsjökull</i>	--
<i>Kambfellsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Kamsárjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Kerlingajökull</i>	--	--
<i>Kerlingarjökull</i>	<i>Lambárjökull</i>	--
<i>Kerlingarárjökull</i>	<i>Kerlingsárjökull</i>	--
<i>Kirkjufjallsdragsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Kistufjallsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Kistujökull (cirque glacier)</i>	--	--
<i>Kistujökull (cirque glacier remnants)</i>	--	--
<i>Klaufabrekknajökull</i>	--	--
<i>Klaufabrekknajökull eystri</i>	--	--
<i>Klaufabrekknajökull vestri</i>	--	--
<i>Kónsstaðajökull</i>	--	--
<i>Kvarnárjökull</i>	--	--
<b>Lambárdalsjökull</b> (valley glacier)	<i>Lambárjökull</i>	--
<i>Lambárdalsjökull</i> (mountain glacier)	<i>Lambárjökull</i>	--
<i>Lambárdalsjökull (cirque glacier)</i>	--	--
<i>Lambárjökull (cirque glacier)</i>	--	--
<i>Lambárjökull (mountain glacier)</i>	--	--
<i>Lambárjökull (cirque glacier)</i>	<i>Lambárdalsjökull</i>	--
<i>Lambárjökull (mountain glacier)</i>	--	--
<i>Lambárjökull (mountain glacier)</i>	--	--
	--	Langaness-jökull
<i>Melrakkadalsjökull</i>	--	--
<b>Móafellsjökull</b>	<i>Mjóafellsjökull</i>	--
<b>Myrkárjökull</b>	--	--
<i>Nautárdalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Nautárjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Ólafarhnjúkajökullar</i>	--	--

**Table 8.** (Continued) Names of the glaciers of Norðurland (Norðurlandsjökla).

Modern name	Alternative names/spelling variations	Historic names
<i>Reykjadalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Sandárdalsjökull</i> (mountain glacier remnants)	--	--
<i>Skallárdalsjökull</i>	<i>Skallárjökull</i>	--
<b>Skíðadalsjökull</b>	--	--
<i>(Skíðadalsjökull syðri)</i>	--	--
<i>(Skíðadalsjökull nyrðri)</i>	--	--
<i>Skíðadalsjökull eystri</i>	--	--
<i>Skíðadalsjökull vestri</i>	--	--
<i>Skríðudalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Sveipsjökull</i>	<i>Sveigsjökull</i>	--
<i>Syðri-Króksárjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Sælujökull nyrðri</i>	--	--
<i>Sælujökull syðri</i>	--	--
<b><u>Teigardalsjökull</u></b>	<i>Teigadalsjökull</i>	--
<i>Tjarnhólajökull</i>	--	--
<i>Trölladalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Tröllajökull</i>	--	--
<b>Tungnahryggsjökull</b>	<i>Kolkujökull, Túnahryggsjökull</i>	--
<i>Tungudalsjökull</i>	<i>Ytri-Tungudalsjökull, Dýjajökull, Dýjafjallshnúksjökull, Dyngjuhnjúksjökull</i>	--
<i>Tvílækjajökull</i>	--	--
<b>Unadalsjökull</b>	--	--
<i>Vaskárdalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Vatnsdalsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Vatnsdalsjökull [1, 2, 3]</i>	--	--
<i>Vesturárdalsjökull</i>	<i>Staðargangnajökull eystri, Staðargangnajökull vestri, Vesturárjökull</i>	--
<b>Vindheimajökull</b>	--	--
<i>Vífilsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Vörðufellsjökull</i>	--	--
<b>Þverárjökull</b> (mountain glaciers)	<i>Þverárdalsjökull, Þverárjökull eystri, Þverárjökull vestri</i>	--
<i>Þverárjökull</i> (mountain glacier)	--	--
<i>Þverárjökull</i> (cirque glaciers)	--	--
<i>Þverárjökull</i> (mountain glacier)	--	--
Glaciers east of Eyjafjörður (fig. 8B):		
<b>Grímslandsjökull</b>	--	--
<i>Kambsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Kotajökull</i>	--	--

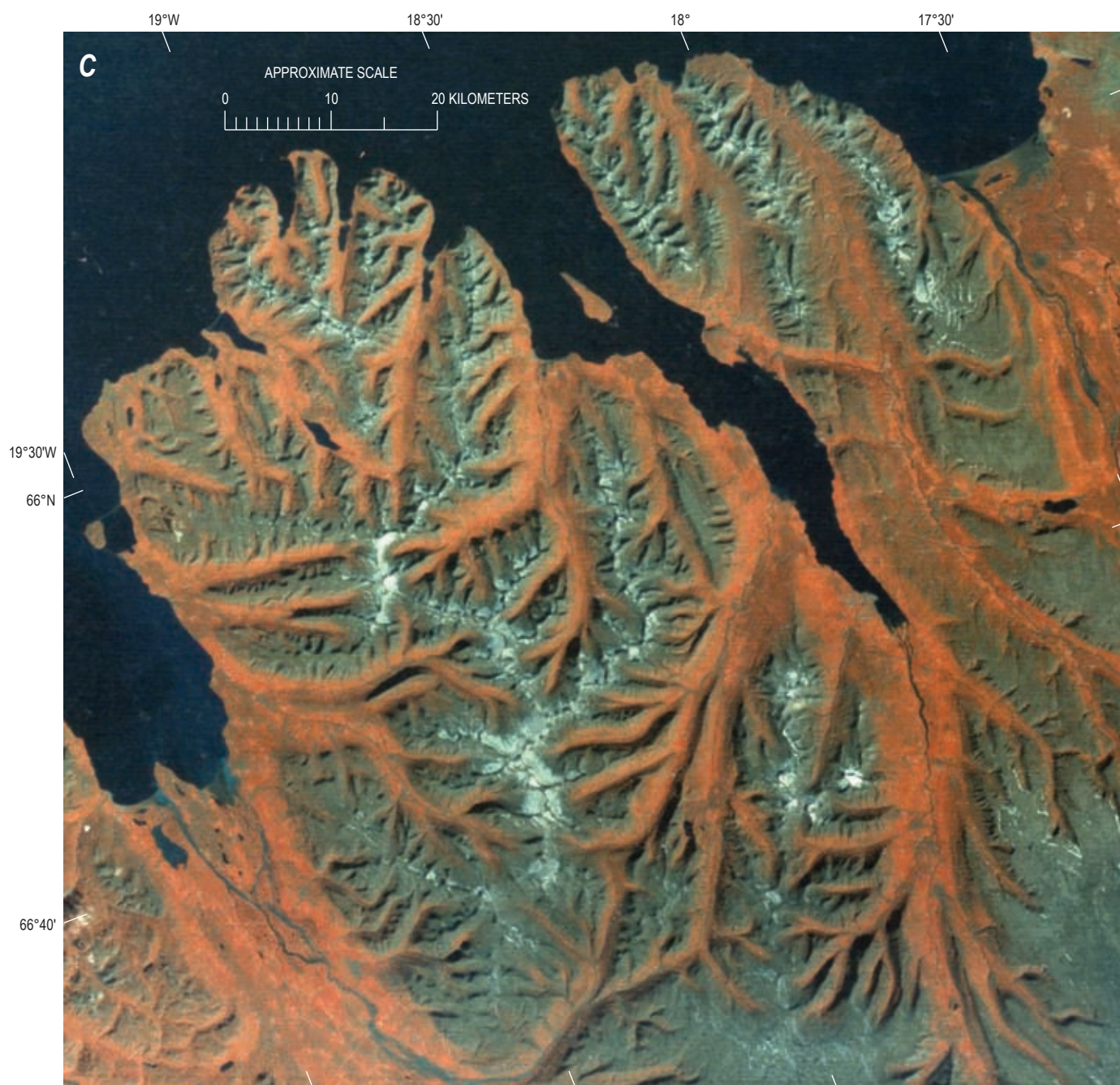
**Figure 8.** (At right) Map of Norðurlandsjökla:  
A, named glaciers in Tröllaskagi.





**Figure 8.** Map of Norðurlandsjökull: **B**, named glaciers east of Eyjafjörður.

Hence, **SNÆFELLSJÖKULL** is the first Icelandic glacier name to be shown on maps of Iceland. In 1590, Bishop Guðbrandur Þorláksson (Hermannsson, 1926) showed 8 glaciers on the *Islandia* part of *Theatrum orbis terrarum*: Sneuels Iokul, Bald Iokul, Getlands Iokul, Arnafelds Iokul, Sand Iokul, Eyafjalla Iokul, Mydals Iokul, and Solheima Iokul. Thorarinsson (1960) noted that an important sketch map of Icelandic glaciers is one included in Árni Magnússon's *Chorographica Islandica* [1702–1714 (1955)], a 1704–05 map of the **Sólheimajökull** outlet glacier, extending from **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**; **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** is shown to the left of **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**. In Magnússon's (1702–1710 [1955]) *Chorographica Islandica*, he includes a register with the place-names of 21 glaciers, a statement that “Gláma er jökull” [“Gláma is a glacier”] (Magnússon, 1955, p. 77) and one jökulhlaup deposit on Mýrdalssandur (“Lambajökull”), with the recognition that “Eru melakollar, en ekki jökull” [“Are gravel mounds, but not a glacier”] (Magnússon, 1955, p. 27). Neither **VATNAJÖKULL** nor **KLOFAJÖKULL** is mentioned, although one outlet glacier (**Skeiðarárjökull**) and one internal ice cap (**ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**) are noted (Árni Magnússon, 1702–1710 [1955]). The *Jarðabók* of Árni Magnússon and Páll Jónsson Vídalín (1702–1712) also provides an early written source of place-names of Iceland's glaciers.



**Figure 8.** Map of Norðurlandsjökull: **C**, Landsat 2 MSS image of Tröllaskagi and environs on 27 August 1980. Landsat 2 MSS false-color composite image 22044-12070 from the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

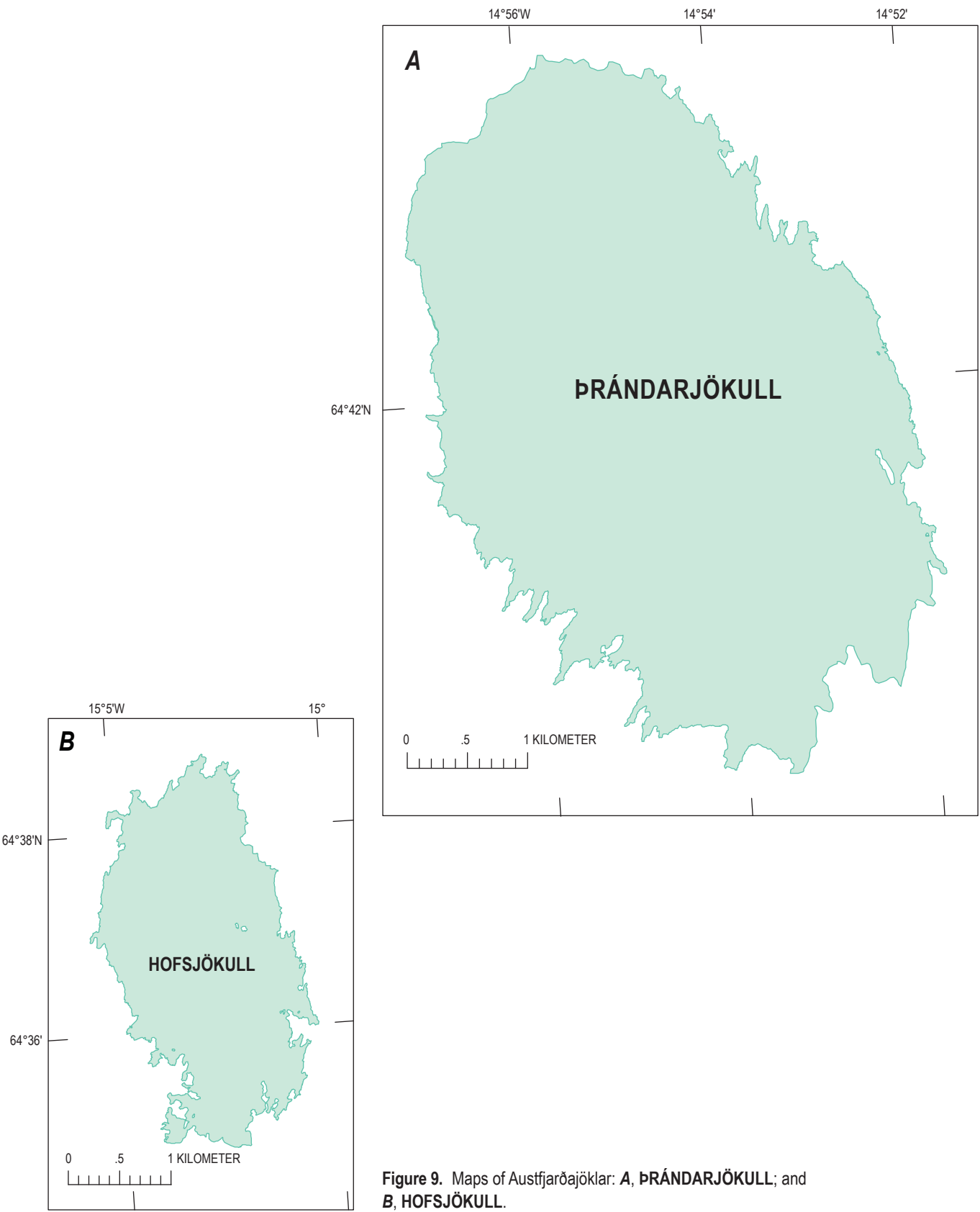


**Table 9.** Names of the glaciers of Austfirðir (Austfjarðajökklar).

[--, not classified]

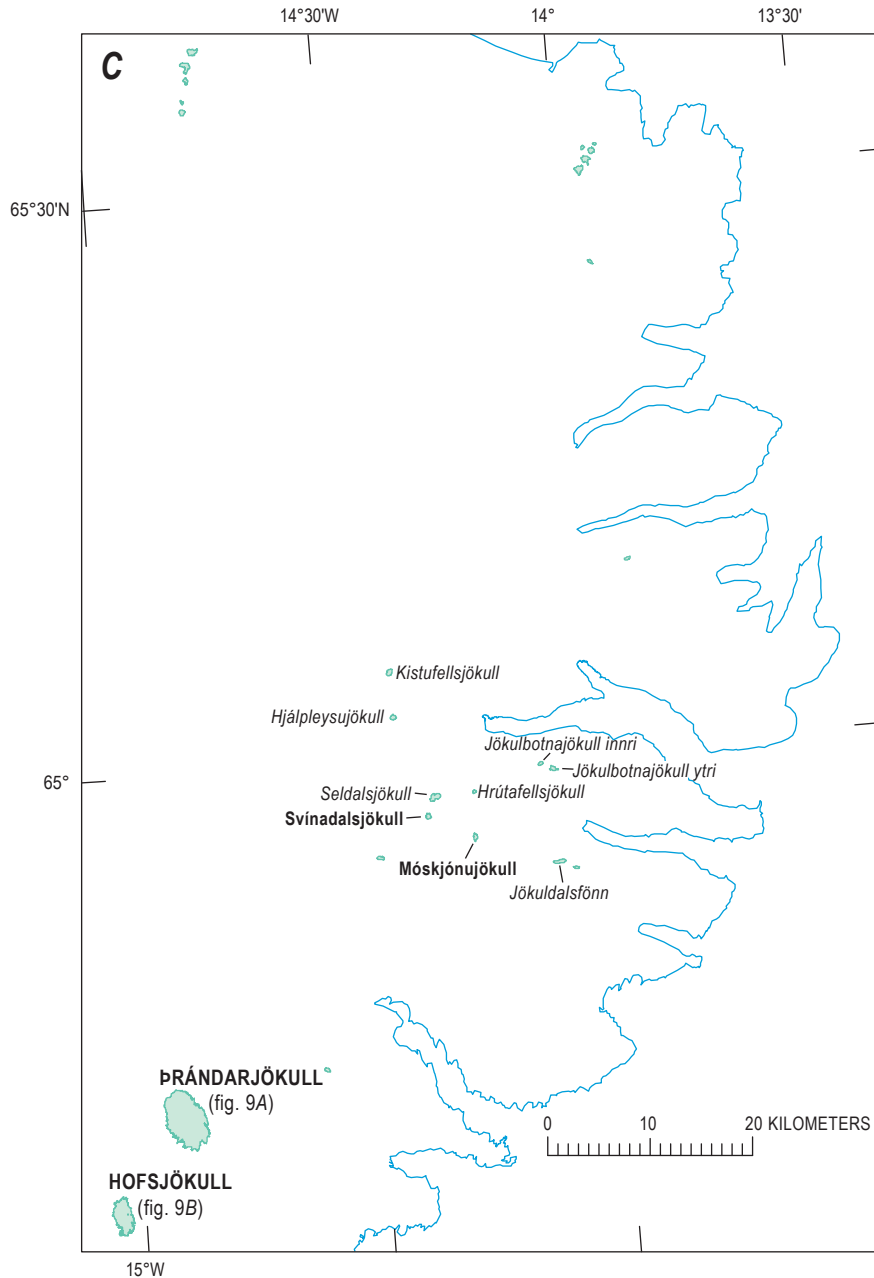
Modern name	Alternative names/ spelling variations	Historic names
<b>ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL</b> (fig. 9A):		
<b>ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL</b>	<i>Thrándarjökull</i>	MÍDLANDSJÖKULL, SVIÐINHORNAJÖKULL
<b>HOFSJÖKULL</b> (fig. 9B):		
<b>HOFSJÖKULL</b>	--	HOFSJÖKULL eystri, HOFSJÖKULL í Lóni, HOFSJÖKULL í austri
Morsárjökull (retreated into <b>HOFSJÖKULL</b> )	--	--
Other glaciers (fig. 9C):		
<i>Hjálpleysujökull</i>	--	--
<i>Hrútafellsjökull</i>	--	--
<i>Jökulbotnajökull innri</i>	--	--
<i>Jökulbotnajökull ytri</i>	--	--
<i>Jökuldalsfönn</i>	--	--
<i>Kistufellsjökull</i>	--	--
<b>Móskjónujökull</b>	--	--
<i>Seldalsjökull</i>	--	--
<b>Svínadalsjökull</b>	--	--

A review of maps reproduced in the superb book by Sigurðsson (1978) shows the addition of glacier place-names on later maps by Þórður Þorláksson (1668) (Hermannsson, 1926) and T.H.H. Knopf (1731–1734). Þórður Þorkelsson Vídalín (1754) was the first Icelander to write specifically about Iceland's glaciers and referenced two of them (**Skeiðarárjökull**, **Breiðamerkurjökull**), according to Sigurður Þórarinnsson's introduction to the 1965 reproduction (*Jöklarit*) of and by reference to Þórður Þorkelsson Vídalín's (1754) work. By 1766, Eggert Ólafsson (1772) (Hermannsson, 1925) had written his two-volume *Reise (Travels in Iceland 1752–1757)*; the English edition, published in 1975 (Ólafsson and Pálsson, 1975), included excerpts from the two volumes, a descriptive geographical study of Iceland. His work included 32 place-names of glaciers of Iceland, including 11 of the 13 largest ice caps in Iceland and 3 mountain glaciers in Tröllaskagi (**Deildardalsjökull**, *Tínahryggjökull*, and **Unadalsjökull**). The 1772 publication included a map (Nyt Carte over Island) compiled in 1771 by Jón Eiríksson and Gerhard Schöning with 25 glacier place-names (including Glaama-Iökull, which is missing from the 1780 edition). In 1780, Jón Eiríksson and Ólafur Olavíus published their edition of Nyt Carte over Island with 24 glacier place-names (Balld=Iökull, Blaaafells=Iökull, Breiðamerkur=Iökull, Dranga Iökull, Eireks=Iökull, Eyafíalla Iökull, Geitlands Iökull, Heinabergs Iökull, Hof=Iökull, Klofa Iökull, Knappafells Iökull, Kötlugíaa Iökull, Lange=Iökull, Myrdals Iökull, Sandfells Iökull, Sídu Iökull, Skaptaar Iökull, Skeiðar=aar Iökull, Snæfells Iökull, Solheima Iökull, Tinfiälla Iökull, Torfa Iökull, Unudals Iökull, and Øræfa Iökull) (Sigurðsson, 1978, ff p. 160).



**Figure 9.** Maps of Austfjarðajökull: **A**, **ÞRÁNDARJÖKULL**; and **B**, **HOFSJÖKULL**.





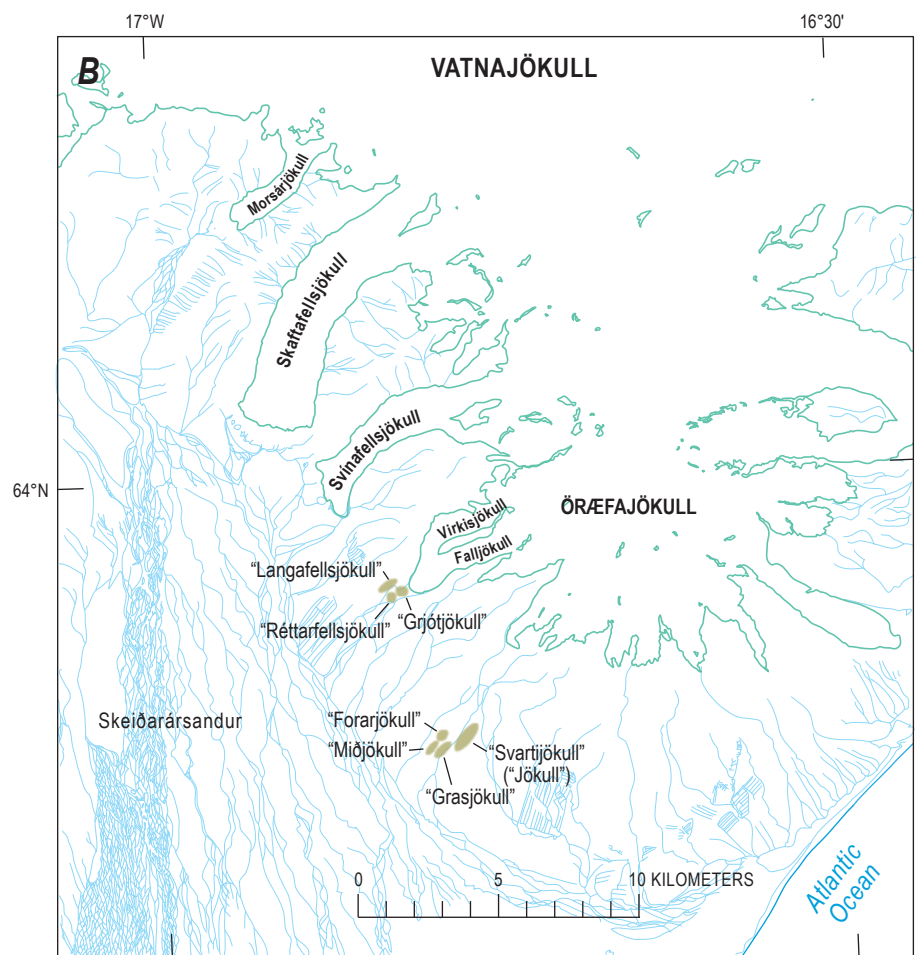
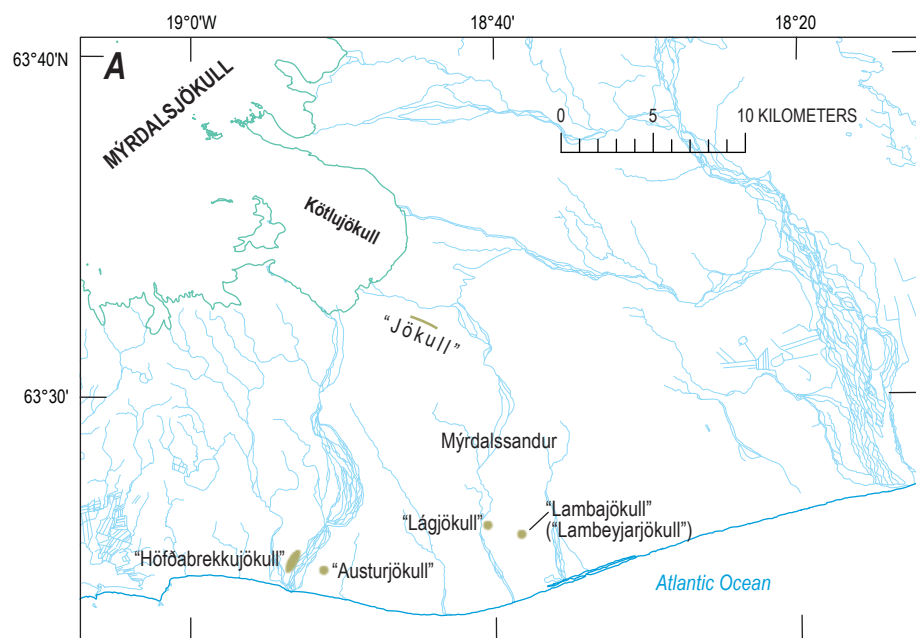
**Figure 9.** Map of Austfjarðajökull: **C**, other glaciers.

The first truly scientific treatise on Iceland's glaciers, however, was the work by Sveinn Pálsson (1795 [2004]) in the last decade of the 18th century. Pálsson, a natural historian, glaciologist, meteorologist, and physician, wrote a remarkable description of Iceland's glaciers and associated volcanic phenomena, including the phenomenon of jökulhlaups, or "glacier outburst floods," that he completed under a grant from the Natural History Society of Denmark in February 1795. His glacier treatise included planimetric maps of Iceland's four largest ice caps: **LANGJÖKULL** (1792), **KLOFAJÖKULL** or **VATNAJÖKULL** (1794), **ARNARFELLSJÖKULL** or **HOFSJÖKULL** (1794), and **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** [includes **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**] (1795), and his text provided a wealth of descriptive information about these glaciers. Pálsson provided names of many outlet glaciers of **VATNAJÖKULL**, **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL**, **MÝRDALSJÖKULL**, and **LANGJÖKULL**; however, no outlet glaciers were shown for **HOFSJÖKULL**,

**Table 10.** Names of the jökulhlaup deposits.

[Refer to figure 10. Abbreviations for map series are explained in text. Jökulhlaup deposits—Mostly unsorted boulders, cobbles, gravel, and finer grained glacio-fluvial sediments deposited on a sandur during a glacier-outburst flood (jökulhlaup); original deposit included an accumulation of rafted blocks of glacier ice. Deposits on Mýrdalssandur and the eastern part of Skeiðarársandur (Öræfi) are the result of subglacier eruptions of Katla and Öræfajökull, respectively (fig. 10)]

Name	Location		Published source and (or) map
	North latitude	West longitude	
Suðurland			
MÝRDALSJÖKULL (Kötluhlaup)			
“Austurjökull”	63°25′	18°50′	Thoroddsen (1914b, v. 3, p. 102); Jónsson (1983, p. 62; map)
“Höfðabrekkujökull”	63°25′	18°53′	Thoroddsen (1911, p. 7; 1914b, v. 3, p. 102); ÁFÍ 1935 (p. 23); AB 69; C761, 1911IV; Jónsson (1983, p. 62; map)
“Jökull”	63°32′	18°43′	Pálsson [1795, §16 (2004, p. 83; see also Endnote No. 17, p. 152 and Endnote No. 325, p. 175—176.)] [deposits from 1755 jökulhlaup]
“Lambajökull”	63°26′	18°38′	Magnússon [1702—1714 (1955, p. 27)]; Steingrímsson [1788 (1907—1915, p. 191)]; Benediktsson [1840 (1997, p. 221)]; Sigurðarson [1840 (1997, p. 237)]; Jónsson (1983, p. 62; map); AB 69; C762 (5817III); C761 (1911IV)
“Lambeyjarjökull”	63°26′	18°38′	Pálsson [1826 (1907—1915, p. 270, 277)]; probably the same as “Lambajökull”
“Lágjökull”	63°26′	18°41′	Pálsson [1826 (1907—1915, p. 277)]
ÖRÆFAJÖKULL (Jökulhlaup)			
“Forarjökull”	63°55′	16°47′	Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33); ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87)
“Grasjökull/Grasjökla”	63°55′	16°47′	Thoroddsen (1906, p. 193; 1911, p. 60; 1914, v. 3, p. 244), Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33). ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 24), ÁFÍ 1979 (p. 90), ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87)
“Grjótjökull”	63°58′	16°49′	Thorarinsson [1958, p. 30; Grjót (jökulhlaup sediments)]; Grjótjökull in ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 85)
“Jökull/Jökla”	63°56′	16°46′	Hannesson (1958, p. 304), “Jökull”; ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 18), “Jökla”
“Langafellsjökull”	63°58′	16°51′	Thorarinsson (1958, p. 34; ÁFÍ 1993, p. 85)
“Miðjökull”	63°55′	16°47′	Thorarinsson (1958, p. 33), ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 24), ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87)
“Réttarfellsjökull”	63°58′	16°50′	Jóhann Þorsteinsson (oral commun., 2006; based on handwritten record by his father, Þorsteinn Jóhannsson)
“Svartijökull”	63°56′	16°46′	Thoroddsen (1906, p. 193; 1911, p. 60; 1914b, v. 3, p. 244); AB 87; AK9 (1996); ÁFÍ 1937 (p. 24), ÁFÍ 1979 (p. 93), ÁFÍ 1993 (p. 87); Thorarinsson (1958, p. 23, 33)



**Figure 10.** Maps of jökulhlaup deposits: **A**, jökulhlaup deposits on Mýrdalssandur; and **B**, jökulhlaup deposits in the Örfæfi district.

the least accurate of his four maps. In addition to providing the first cartographic information about Iceland's largest ice cap, **VATNAJÖKULL**, he also showed a separate ice cap to the east, **BRÁNDARJÖKULL**. Although a rich source of information about place-names of Iceland's glaciers, Pálsson's four maps only have qualitative cartographic value. Unfortunately, Pálsson's (1795) treatise on Iceland's glaciers was not published in his time. Helland (1882, 1884) published two parts of three in the original Danish. Eyþórsson and others (1945) published the complete manuscript, diaries, and maps in Icelandic. In 2004, The Icelandic Literary Society published an English version that was edited, extensively annotated, and illustrated by Williams and Sigurðsson (Pálsson, 2004).

The next major cartographic contribution to mapping Iceland's glaciers was by the Icelandic cartographer Björn Gunnlaugsson. His 1:480,000-scale (1848) (four map sheets compiled in 1844; Sigurðsson, 1978, p. 256) and 1:960,000-scale (1849) maps of Iceland added many glacier place-names and, for the first time, produced a relatively accurate map of Iceland, especially of the interior of the country. Haraldur Sigurðsson (1978, p. 270) said "Björn Gunnlaugsson's survey and map are a great scientific achievement, unique of its kind...." Pajkull's 1867 geological map of Iceland is based primarily on the 1848 Gunnlaugsson map.

The next major addition of glacier place-names came from the work of the Icelandic geologist Þorvaldur Thoroddsen. In 1892, he published *Íslands Jökler í Fortíð og Nútið* (Thoroddsen, 1892), the first attempt at an inventory of Iceland's glaciers. Thoroddsen's *Geological Map of Iceland* (Thoroddsen, 1901) and his *Die Gletscher Islands, Island-Grundriss der Geographie und Geologie* (Thoroddsen, 1906) provided additional information about Iceland's glaciers, but it was his *Lýsing Íslands* (v. 2, vii, *Jöklar*) (Thoroddsen, 1911) and his four-volume *Ferðabók, Skýrslur um rannsóknir á Íslandi 1882–1898*, which he published in 1913 (Thoroddsen, 1913, v. 1), 1914 (Thoroddsen, 1914a, b, v. 2 and v. 3), and 1915 (Thoroddsen, 1915, v. 4), that provided the most comprehensive inventory of Iceland's glaciers and glacier place-names in the early 20th century.

In 1902, the Generalstaben (Danish General Staff) [later called the Geodætisk Institut (Danish Geodetic Institute)] began a nearly four-decade effort (1902–1939) to map Iceland, using modern mapping techniques, including geodetic ground control and plane-table mapping (Böðvarsson, 1996). The goal was to produce 87 1:100,000-scale maps (*atlasblöð*; now called *atlas kort*) of the entire country and to produce 1:50,000-scale maps (*fjórðungsblöð*) of the inhabited regions. The work began in Reykjavík in 1902 and then shifted to the southeast coast in 1903. Working clockwise around the coastal regions of Iceland, the mapping connected with the 1903 map sheet on the east coast in 1936 (see Viðauki III, Böðvarsson, 1996, p. 279–280).

The central parts of Iceland were mapped during the 1930s, using oblique aerial photography (Norlund, 1938, 1944), ending in 1939 (see Viðauki IV, Böðvarsson, 1996, p. 281–293). In early April 1940, Nazi Germany overran and conquered neutral Denmark, thereby terminating Danish mapping activities in Iceland. The 1:100,000-scale maps (*atlasblöð*) formed the basis for the nine 1:250,000-scale maps (*aðalkort yfir Ísland*, and new series) of Iceland, as well as the geodetic base for the Series C762 (1:50,000 scale) and Series 1501 [1:250,000 scale; Ground Operations (Graphic)] maps of Iceland prepared by the U.S. Army Map Service (AMS) and later by the U.S. Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). The Series C762 maps, however, are not a reliable source for geographic place-names in Iceland, including its glaciers. They are derivative maps from the Danish *atlasblöð* series, have many inaccurate place-names, including the replacement of *ð* (eth) by *dh* and *þ* (thorn) by *th*. An earlier version of the 1:250,000-scale Series 1501 was AMS Series C561, published by the U.S. Army Map Service in July 1943.

Most important from a place-name perspective, the atlasblöð (and the fjórðungsblöð) became the formal published record of geographic place-names in Iceland. On the reverse side of the nine aðalkort yfir Ísland maps are listed alphabetically the place-names printed on the map. In Böðvarsson's (1996) excellent book on the history of modern mapping of Iceland, between 1902 (Danish General Staff) and the establishment of Landmælingar Íslands in 1956, there is scant discussion of geographic place-names, other than the reference on page 71 to the field record of place-names by number placement on the map manuscript keyed to actual name in the margin and published map on page 72 (Böðvarsson, 1996). Examples of perspective field sketches are shown on page 72, which includes **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** and **MÝRDALSJÖKULL** in the background.

The 1:250,000-scale (aðalkort yfir Ísland and the new ferðakort series), 1:100,000-scale (atlasblöð), and 1:50,000-scale (fjórðungsblöð) maps are the official published sources of glacier place-names of Iceland's glaciers, and, as will be discussed later, carry the imprimatur of a Government of Iceland publication but without formal certification by an "Icelandic Board on Geographic Names."

In 1928, Ferðafélag Íslands published the first volume in a continuing series of annual travel guides [Árbók Ferðafélags Íslands (ÁFÍ)] that describes, with maps, various regions in Iceland. Starting with the very first travel guides, *Þjórsárdalur*, in which **EYJAFJALLAJÖKULL** and *Tindafjallajökull* (**Tindfjallajökull**) are mentioned on page 9, the annual travel guides are a rich source of geographic place-names of Iceland's glaciers and natural and cultural history of each region, and the maps in the guidebooks achieve a high cartographic standard in the more recent volumes. In 1942, the volume *Kerlingarfjöll* included a list of place-names; in 1945, the volume *Hekla* included a brief list of place-names; in 1962, the volume *Arnarvatnsheiði og Tvidægra* initiated a comprehensive list of place-names at the end of the book, a tradition that continues. Oftentimes, the included maps provide the primary source for many glacier names. For example, the 1942 guide book *Kerlingarfjöll* contains perspective sketches, captioned photographs, and a sketch map (ff p. 104) of Kerlingarfjöll that provide the names of 12 glaciers and 2 snow patches. On the 1:100,000-scale (atlasblöð) map of Kerlingarfjöll, only three glacier place-names in Kerlingarfjöll are shown (*Eystri-Loðmundarjökull*, *Vestri-Loðmundarjökull*, and **Jökulkinn**); none are shown on the 1:250,000-scale (aðalkort) maps. No glacier place-names in Kerlingarfjöll are shown on the 1:50,000-scale Series C762 map of Iceland; on the 1:50,000-scale Series C761 map of Kerlingarfjöll, two glacier place-names are shown: *Eystri-Loðmundarjökull* and *Vestri-Loðmundarjökull*. **Jökulkinn** is shown but only as a geographic feature, not as a glacier place-name. **Loðmundarjökull eystri** and **Loðmundarjökull vestri** are the preferred spellings of the place-names of the two glaciers.

In the 1930s, the Icelandic meteorologist and glaciologist Jón Eypórsson began the first systematic studies of fluctuations of Iceland's glaciers (Eypórsson, 1931, 1935); his work also created published records of glacier place-names in journal articles. Eypórsson's glaciological studies and published work added a significant number of new glacier names. With the founding of Jöklarannsóknafélag Íslands (Iceland Glaciological Society) in November 1951 and the publication of the first volume of their scientific journal *Jökull*<sup>4</sup> in 1951, an annual compilation, in tabular format, of the fluctuation of selected glaciers in Iceland was initiated that also formalized glacier place-names, whether or not they had appeared on official

<sup>4</sup>Jökull means glacier in Icelandic; the journal was renamed the Iceland Journal of Earth Sciences in 1995 and The Icelandic Journal of Earth Sciences in 1999 but retained Jökull as the journal's name in Icelandic. In 1978, Jarðfræðafélag Íslands (Geoscience Society of Iceland) became a co-publisher of Jökull.

maps in their correct location and with proper spelling. Eyþórsson (1963a) also published tables of decadal-scale fluctuations. In 1967, Sigurjón Rist, a hydrologist and glaciologist, continued the work (Jón Eyþórsson died in 1968); in 1988, Oddur Sigurðsson, a geologist and glaciologist, assumed responsibility (Sigurjón Rist died in 1994) for the compilation and annual publication of glacier fluctuation. The list of glacier place-names in the “Fluctuations of Glaciers” published annually in *Jökull* is an authoritative source (Sigurðsson, 1998).

Also in the 1930s, Sigurður Þórarinnsson, the Icelandic geomorphologist, volcanologist, tephrochronologist, and glaciologist, working with the Swedish glaciologist H.W. Ahlmann (1937), began a lifelong scientific interest in Iceland’s glaciers. Using the 1:50,000-scale (fjórðungsblöð) and 1:100,000-scale (atlasblöð) maps, Þórarinnsson (1943) completed an inventory and area calculation of approximately 50 of Iceland’s glaciers, comparing areas of some glaciers to areal measurements made by Thoroddsen (1892). Of the 50 or so glaciers listed, 19 are shown for the first time in Tröllaskagi, because, until 1931, when the Danish Geodetic Institute completed their mapping, this region had been poorly mapped, although three glacier place-names in Tröllaskagi were mentioned by Ólafsson (1772) in his *Reise*. As of 2007 (this compilation), there are 111 named glaciers in Tröllaskagi, including at least 3 surge-type glaciers.

In 1985, Sigurjón Rist (1985) completed the most comprehensive preliminary inventory of glaciers and main snow patches in Iceland to that time (see appendix). He divided Iceland into eight regional groups (Vesturlandsjökla, Vestfjarðajökla, Norðurlandsjökla, Miðhálandisjökla, Suðurlandsjökla, Vatnajökull, Suðausturlandsjökull, and Austfjarðajökla), further classifying the glaciers and snow patches in each group as coastal or inland. His classification was based on three criteria: (1) geography, (2) climate, and (3) “ease of access for simultaneous comparison and investigation” (see appendix). Sigurjón Rist (1985) proposed many new glacier names and endeavored to distinguish between glaciers and snow patches; many new names ended in “fönn” or were considered to be snow patches (for example, Trölladyngjufönn\*). A closer analysis of several of the snow patches (persistent area of perennial snow and firn) named by Rist (1985) found that some could be reclassified as glaciers (for example, *Lambadalsskarösfönn* in Vestfjarðajökla and *Jökuldalsfönn* in Austfjarðajökla).

Sigurjón Rist (1985) also compiled a map of “Glaciers and the Main Snow Patches in Iceland” that accompanied his list of glacier place-names, geographic location of unnamed glaciers, and names of snow patches (appendix). He listed 76 glacier place-names (assuming names for **VATNAJÖKULL**, **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**, and their outlet glaciers that appeared on contemporary maps, in addition to the 13 specifically listed by him in 1985), approximately 150 unnamed glaciers, and 14 named snow patches. Sigurðsson and Williams (in press), in their comprehensive discussion of Iceland’s glaciers in the *Glaciers of Iceland* volume and accompanying 1:500,000-scale map, used Sigurjón Rist’s preliminary inventory as the departure point for their work. For the *Glaciers of Iceland* volume (Sigurðsson and Williams, in press), and for this compilation, we revised Sigurjón Rist’s eight regional groups (Vesturlandsjökla, Vestfjarðajökla, Norðurlandsjökla, Miðhálandisjökla, Suðurlandsjökla, Vatnajökull, Suðausturlandsjökla, and Austfjarðajökla) into eight Regional Glacier Groups: Vatnajökull Group, Mýrdalsjökull Group, Hofsjökull Group, Langjökull Group, Snæfellsjökull, Vestfjarðajökla, Norðurlandsjökla, and Austfjarðajökla (fig. 1). In our work on both of these publications, we owe a debt of gratitude to our late friend and colleague, Sigurjón, who, before he was incapacitated by a stroke, had laid the solid scientific foundation for a comprehensive inventory of Iceland’s glaciers.

Informal glacier place-names of outlet glaciers have been published in recent years, occasionally in scientific journal articles (for example, Sigurðsson and Williams, 1991), but mostly resulting from radio-echosounding surveys of Iceland’s ice caps led by Helgi Björnsson, an Icelandic geophysicist/glaciologist. For example,



new information about the subglacier and surface topography of ice caps has enabled Björnsson (1988) to subdivide the **HOFSJÖKULL** ice cap into 21 (23 if branches are included) ice-flow basins for each outlet glacier on the basis of surface topography. Previously unnamed outlet glaciers were named by Helgi Björnsson for the glacier river that flows from the ice margin or a prominent geographic feature. **HOFSJÖKULL** (fig. 4.4) is an excellent example of the problem (lack of consistency) of glacier place-names on official maps of Iceland. The 1:100,000-scale (atlasblöð) maps show names of two outlet glaciers; the 1:50,000-scale (Series C762) maps show no outlet glacier names; the new, incomplete 1:50,000-scale (Series C761) maps show 10; the new 1:500,000-scale Geologic Map of Iceland (Jóhannesson and Sæmundsson, 1989) shows 6; Björnsson's (1988) base maps show 7, and his ice-flow-basins map shows 21 (23). On some maps, the northwestern outlet glacier is called *Lambahraunsjökull*; on other maps it is called **Sátujökull** (preferred name). **Nauthagajökull** (preferred name) is called *Ólafsfellsjökull* on some maps. Spelling variations also occur. On AK5 (1988 and 1996) (see the following User's Guide for a key to map abbreviations), it is **Kvísiajökull** (preferred name); on AK5 (1967 and 1973) it is *Kvísarjökull*. On AK5 (1988 and 1996) and C761 (1914–I) it is *Klakkaajökull*; on AK5 (1978) and on Map 19, Glacier 22 (Björnsson, 1988), it is **Klakksjökull** (preferred name). One of the new Series C761 maps (1914–III) incorrectly shows **ARNARFELLSJÖKULL**, an historic name for the entire ice cap, on the southern part of **HOFSJÖKULL**.

The responsibility for the compilation and publication of official maps of Iceland, until the end of 2006, lay with Landmælingar Íslands (National Land Survey of Iceland), an agency of the Government of Iceland within the Ministry of the Environment. Geographic place-names are an important aspect of any published map, yet there is no formal institution in Iceland that has the authorized national responsibility to certify the accuracy of spelling, geographic location, and provenance of place-names on maps of Iceland, such as exists in other countries [for example, United States Board on Geographic Names (<http://geonames.usgs.gov>), Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names (includes Canadian Geographical Names Data Base) (<http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca>)]. There are two institutions in Iceland, however, that deal with place-names, Örnefnastofnun [The Place-Names Institute] and Örnefnanefnd [Committee of Place-Names]. Örnefnanefnd has three individuals on the council. Örnefnastofnun Þjóðminjasafns, founded by Þórhallur Vilmundarson in 1970, was renamed Örnefnastofnun Íslands in 1998 through legislation passed by the Icelandic Parliament. Örnefnastofnun was incorporated into Stofnun Árna Magnússonar í íslenskum fræðum in 2006 and is headed by Svavar Sigmundsson. Örnefnastofnun carries out scholarly research on the historic origin and meaning of Icelandic place-names. In 1980, it published the first volume of *Grímnir* (Rit um nafnfræði), a scholarly publication dedicated to producing a permanent published record of the toponymy of Iceland; three volumes of *Grímnir* have been published to date.

The publication of this *Geographic Names of Iceland's Glaciers: Historic and Modern* provides comprehensive documentation on historic and modern place-names of all of Iceland's glaciers. As new maps of Iceland's glaciers are prepared, we expect that this compilation will become the source for the uniform spelling and correct geographic location of each glacier place-name. As with other nations that have national boards and geographic names, there is a compelling need to have an authoritative board on geographic names to certify the accuracy of current place-names and to approve newly proposed names, especially in a nation with such a rich heritage of geographic place-names, a nation whose place-names have continued to increase in number for more than 1,100 years, many of which have extraordinary historic and literary significance.



## User's Guide

The following section of *Geographic Names of Iceland's Glaciers: Historic and Modern* lists the place-names of Iceland's glaciers alphabetically. For each glacier place-name, the published source for the name is cited. Maps and oblique aerial photographs and (or) satellite images of each named glacier provide additional documentation. Photographs taken by Oddur Sigurðsson, National Energy Authority of Iceland (Hydrological Service) are indicated by O.S., NEA. Photographs taken by Richard S. Williams, Jr., U.S. Geological Survey (Woods Hole Science Center) are indicated by R.S.W., USGS.

In alphabetizing Icelandic letters, vowels with a diacritic follow vowels without one (for example; a, á, i, í), and the last three letters of the Icelandic alphabet are þ, æ, and ö. Preferred place-names of ice caps, including two contiguous ice caps, **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL** and **GEITLANDSJÖKULL**, in present-day use and shown on published map series and names used by Jón Eyþórsson, Sigurjón Rist, and Oddur Sigurðsson in *Jökull* in tables of glacier fluctuations, are given in bold upper-case letters (**DRANGAJÖKULL**). Names of internal ice domes ("JÖKULBUNGA") are shown with quotation marks in upper-case letters. Preferred usage of place-names of outlet glaciers and other glaciers is in bold lower-case letters (**Skaftafellsjökull**). Historic names of ice caps are shown in upper-case letters (ARNARFELLSJÖKULL); historic names of outlet glaciers and other glaciers are shown in lower-case letters (Bláfellsjökull). Alternative names shown on published map series, provisional names, and informal names (glacier names that have not appeared on official Landmælingar Íslands maps and map series and have not been published in *Jökull* in Fluctuations of Glaciers) are shown in italicized lower-case letters (*Jökulsárgilsjökull*). Names of surge-type glaciers are underlined (**Kaldalónsjökull**). Jökulhlaup deposits [table 10 and map (fig. 10)] are shown with quotation marks in lower-case letters ("Lambajökull"). Snow patches (table 11) are shown in lower-case letters, followed by an asterisk (Háafellsjökull\*).

### Key to typographical convention used in the text to differentiate glacier place-names

Ice caps and contiguous ice caps	<b>ÖRÆFAJÖKULL</b>	bold, upper case
Historic names of ice caps	ARNARFELLSJÖKULL	upper case
Internal ice domes	"JÖKULBUNGA"	upper case, quotation marks
Outlet glaciers/other glaciers	<b>Skaftafellsjökull</b>	bold, lower case
Historic names of outlet glaciers/ other glaciers and ice-margins	Bláfellsjökull	lower case
Alternative, provisional, and informal names	<i>Jökulsárgilsjökull</i>	italic, lower case
Surge-type glaciers	<b><u>Kaldalónsjökull</u></b>	bold, underlined
Jökulhlaup deposits	"Lambajökull"	lower case, quotation marks
Snow patches	Háafellsjökull*	lower case, asterisk

Additional information provided includes the Regional Glacier Group in which the glacier is located, latitude and longitude of the approximate glacier center (for ice caps, two sets of bounding coordinates are given), and descriptive summary paragraph. The summary paragraph includes glacier type, Regional Glacier Group map reference (Vatnajökull Group, Mýrdalsjökull Group, Hofsjökull Group, Langjökull Group, Snæfellsjökull, Vestfjarðajökull, Norðurlandsjökull, and Austfjarðajökull), special characteristics of the glacier (for example, surge-type), alternative names, and citations to the published source of the name (historic and modern maps and publications). Table 1, modified from table 3 in Pálsson (2004, p. xxxi), provides a guide to English and Icelandic terms used in the classification of glaciers. The most common types of glaciers in Iceland are ice caps, outlet glaciers, and cirque glaciers. Citations to authors of books, journal articles, and maps are as complete as possible, although single-page citations are often given where the name is cited multiple times in a volume, common in the ÁFÍ series. For a map series, generally only one edition is cited if all subsequent editions carry the same place-name. In many cases, a glacier name is not shown on earlier editions of a map series (for example, AÍ9) but is added to later editions; in the latter case the edition year is added for first appearance [for example, AÍ9 (1976) for Fjallsjökull]. For the AK map series, the latest editions of AK1–9 are usually cited to show the most current usage. The following table provides abbreviations for maps cited on which the glacier place-name appears. Maps AB, AÍ, AK, available C762, C761, JÍB, JÍK, JÍN, and various sérkort (special maps) can be purchased from Iðnú, Brautarholti 8, IS-105 Reykjavík, Ísland (ICELAND). [Tel: 354-562-3376; Fax: 354-562-3497; e-mail: [ferdakort@ferdakort.is](mailto:ferdakort@ferdakort.is); URL: <http://www.ferdakort.is>]. Important historic maps, FB, GMIP, GMIT, NCOI, and UÍ, are also cited. FB, the 1:50,000-scale fjórðungsblöð series published by the Danish Geodetic Institute, are available for review at Landmælingar Íslands (National Land Survey of Iceland), Stíllhólt 16–18, IS-300 Akranes, Ísland (Iceland) but are no longer available for sale. All other historic maps are available as facsimiles in either Sigurðsson (1978) (for example, NCOI and UÍ) or in map archives such as at Landsbókasafn Íslands (National Library of Iceland) [<http://kort.bok.hi.is/kort.php>].

## Tradition of Icelandic Glacier Place-Names

The tradition of Icelandic place-names was inherited mostly from Norway during the settlement period about 11 centuries ago. Because of the extraordinary conservation of the Icelandic language, most of the place-names that have survived for a millennium are easily understood by modern Icelanders. In a way, they can be considered transparent in meaning. Making up new place-names in this tradition is still a living process among Icelanders.

Glacier place-names in Iceland, in particular, have a customary two-part (compound word) form with very few exceptions. The first part is descriptive, and the second part is -jökull [glacier]. In this compilation, 269 place-names of ice caps (including two contiguous ice caps, **GEITLANDSJÖKULL** and **ÖRÆFAJÖKULL**), outlet glaciers, ice-flow basins, ice streams, mountain glaciers, cirque glaciers, and valley glaciers are in present-day (modern) use. This total does not include place-names of six additional glaciers: three mountain glaciers that melted and two tributary outlet glaciers that receded into the primary outlet glacier and one outlet glacier which receded into its parent ice cap during the latter half of the 20th century. The descriptive word preceding jökull in each glacier place-name is either a landscape (including lake, mountain, valley, geologic) feature (53 percent), river or stream issuing from the glacier (20 percent), nearby farmstead (11 percent), cultural feature or term/political subdivision (7 percent), geometry or position (5 percent), and person or folklore figure (4 percent).

**Table 11.** Names of snow patches.

[Abbreviations for map series are explained in text. Snow patch—“An isolated mass of perennial snow and firn not large enough to be called a glacier.” (Neuendorf, K.K.E., Mehl, J.P., Jr., and Jackson, J.A., eds., 2005, p. 608). In Iceland, fönn is used to describe a snow patch in the highlands or mountains; in layman's terms, it is also used to describe snow in general. Fönn is also used by Rist (1985) for the name of a former glacier in Hraundalur, Fannardalur, Norðfjörður; it is now considered to be a perennial snow patch]

Names	Location		Source/remarks
	North latitude	West longitude	
Vesturland			
Glámujökull*	65°49′	23°00′	Sigurðsson (2004)
Hattardalsjökull*	65°55′	23°05′	Rist (1985)
Háafellsjökull*	65°54′	21°33′	Haukur Jóhannesson, oral commun., 2005
Ófeigsfjarðarjökull*	66°02′	21°57′	Magnússon [1702—1714 (1955, p. 77)]
Skjaldfönn*	66°02.6′	22°20.4′	Hjaltason (1949, p. 112)
Norðurland			
Afglapaskarðsjökull*	65°35′	18°53′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Brekkudalsfönn*	65°22′	18°22′	Rist (1985)
Dýjajökull*	65°45′	18°32′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Eilífsdalsjökull*/Eilífsárdalsjökull*	66°04′	18°15′	ÁFÍ 2000 (p. 151, 292)
Fremrijökull*	65°27′	17°49′	Guðmundur Gunnarsson, local farmer, oral commun., 2005
Galtárhjúksfönn*	65°16′	18°26′	Rist (1985)
Geldfjárskálarjökull*	65°36′	18°48′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Grjótárdalsjökull*	65°32′	18°41′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Háafjallsjökull*	65°34′	18°38′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Heimarijökull*	65°28′	17°49′	Shown on map AB73 (1935 and 1972)
Hjaltadalshéiðarjökull*	65°36′	18°53′	Vigfússon [1843 (1954, p. 124)]
Kirkjuþjallsjökull*	65°31′	18°31′	Häberle (1991, p. 186) and Escritt (n.d., p. 36)
Rauðuskriðudalsjökull*	65°27′	18°36′	Häberle (1991, p. 186)
Seldalsjökull*	65°23′	18°37′	Häberle (1991, p. 186) and Escritt (n.d., p. 36)
Skarðsárdalsjöklar*	65°41′	18°44′	Häberle (1991, p. 185)
Snjóskálarfönn*	65°18′	18°19′	Rist (1985)
Torfnahjúksfönn*	65°12′	18°17′	Rist (1985)
Tungujökull*	65°54′	19°01′	Þorvaldsson [1840 (1954, p. 179)]
Úlfárskálarfönn*/Úlfárjökull* (fig. 186)	65°17′	18°18′	Rist (1985), J7 (p. 56, 57), ÁFÍ 1991 (p. 176)
Þrastarhólsskarðsjökull*	65°48′	18°20′	Häberle (1991, p. 186)

Table 11. (Continued) Names of snow patches.

Names	Location		Source/remarks
	North latitude	West longitude	
Miðháland			
Skriðufönn *	64°22′	20°41′	Rist (1985)
Trölladyngjufönn*	64°54′	17°15′	Rist (1985)
Öskjufönn*	65°01′	16°43′	Rist (1985)
Suðurland			
Brattafönn*	63°38′	19°26′	Melted away; no longer exists; map series C761 (1812II)
Langafönn*	63°59′	19°42′	Kjartansson in ÁFÍ 1945 (p. 126, 130)
Lágjökull*	63°37′	19°26′	Sigurðsson (2004, p. 58)
Austurland			
Fönn* (Norðfjarðarjökull*)	65°09′	14°06′	Rist (1985), Jónsson (1953, v. X, p. 142, 144), Olavius [1780 (1965, v. 2, p. 124)], Pálsson [1795 (2004, p. 4)], Kålund [1877 (1984, v. IV, p. 42)], ÁFÍ 1955 (p. 12), Thorarinson (1943, p. 17). Norðfjarðarjökull* is an alternative name (Gunnarsson, 1950 [1876])
Gagnheiðarjökull*	64°58′	14°19′	Rist (1985)
Hornbrynjujökull*	64°52′	14°56′	Oddsson [1638 (1942, p. 103)]
Hróarsdalsjökull*	64°57′	14°21′	ÁFÍ 1955 (p. 12), ÁFÍ 2002 (p. 207)
Langafönn*	64°42′	14°33′	ÁFÍ 2002 ( p. 78, map on p. 72)
Skúmhattarfönn*	65°03′	14°29′	Rist (1985)

## Journals, Books, Maps, and Map Series with Place-Names of Glaciers

Abbreviation	Name of map or map series	Scale	Publication date(s)
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## Maps and Map Series with Place Names of Glaciers

AB	atlasblöð [renamed atlaskort; series of 87 maps]	1:100,000	1902–1939
AÍ	aðalkort yfir Ísland [old series of 9 maps (1–9)]	1:250,000	1910 to about 1991
AK	aðalkort [ new series of 9 maps (1–9); includes ferðakort maps in some cases]	1:250,000	from about 1987 to present
C762	U.S. Army Map Service AMS series of 297 maps	1:50,000	1950–1951
C761	Landmælingar Íslands (LMÍ)/Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) [subsequently called the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), now called the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)], [series of 199 (LMI) and 200 (NGA) maps]	1:50,000	1977– ( ~50 percent completed as of 2006; 21st century priorities of NGA preclude completion of series)
FB	fjórðungsblöð (old series of 118 maps)	1:50,000	1905–15; more recent
GMIP	<i>Geological Map of Iceland</i> (C.W. Paijkull)	1:1,920,000	1867
GMIT	<i>Geological Map of Iceland</i> (Þorvaldur Thoroddsen)	1:600,000	1901
JÍB	<i>Jarðfræðikort af Íslandi</i> berggrunnur (Haukur Jóhannesson and Kristján Sæmundsson)	1:500,000	1989, 1998
JÍK	<i>Jarðfræðikort af Íslandi</i> [Guðmundur Kjartansson (5 sheets of 9 published; sheet 4 was reportedly completed but, unfortunately, lost before publication)]	1:250,000	1–1969; 2–1968; 3–1960; 5–1965; 6–1962
JÍN	<i>Jarðfræðikort af Íslandi</i> [new series; 5 sheets of 9 published] (2–Haukur Jóhannesson) (3–Kristján Sæmundsson and Sigmundur Einarsson) (6–Haukur Jóhannesson, Sveinn P. Jakobsson, and Kristján Sæmundsson) (7–Kristján Sæmundsson) (9–Helgi Torfason)	1:250,000	2–1994; 3–1980; 6–1982; 7–1977; 9–1985
NCOI*	<i>Nyt Carte over Island</i> (Jón Eiríksson and Gerhard Schøning)		1771
NCOI*	<i>Nyt Carte over Island</i> (Jón Eiríksson and Ólafur Olavíus)		1780
UÍ	<i>Uppdráttir Íslands</i> (Björn Gunnlaugsson) No. 1 – <i>Suðvestr-Fjórðúgr</i> No. 2 – <i>Suðaustur-Fjórðúgr</i> No. 3 – <i>Norðaustur-Fjórðúgr</i> No. 4 – <i>Norðvestur-Fjórðúgr</i>	1:480,000	1848

\*The names of 24 of the glaciers shown on the two editions of NCOI are identical, except that a 25th name, Glaama-Iökull, only appears on the 1771 edition.

## Icelandic Scientific Journals and Book Series with Place Names of Glaciers\*\*

			Year First Published
ÁFÍ	<i>Árbók Ferðafélags Íslands</i>		[continuous publication since 1928–(1928–)]
J	<i>Jökull</i>		1951–(v. 1–)

\*\*Citations in the descriptive summary paragraph for *Árbók Ferðafélags Íslands* are as follows: ÁFÍ 1960 (p. 66). Because of occasional publication delays, *Jökull*'s volume number and published date are not always consistent; therefore citations in the descriptive summary paragraph are either J14 (p. 70–75) or the author of the article in *Jökull* is given as a standard citation.

